REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,233.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second do.	,, 1 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 12½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Language, double the above.

The Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The rate for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our ground ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,461 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander Templer, as above from Kurrachee on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Aden, Red Sea, and at the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has splendid accommodation for 60 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch fortnightly 3 steamers with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,127 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Hart, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st July 1875 at 4 P.M.

	July 1875.		July 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	1	Leaves Madras	10
,, Carwar	3	,, Coconada	12
,, Mangalore	5	,, Vizagapatam	19
,, Alleppey	7	,, Bimlipatam	19
,, Colletpatam	9	,, Calingapatam	20
,, Colombo	10	,, Vizagapore	20
,, Galle	11	,, False Point	23
,, Nagapatam	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	23

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at the Ports of the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Singapore and Malacca, Straits Settlements, via Batavia by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bunder-ah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, CAPE MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BARREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

	June 1875.		July 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSREH	12
,, Kurrachee	July 4	,, Mahomerah	12
,, Muscat	7	,, Fao	13
,, Bunder Abbas	9	,, Bushire	21
,, Linga	11	,, Lingah	25
,, Bahrein	12	,, Bunder Abbas	27
,, Bushire	13	,, Jask	28
,, Fao	15	,, Gwadur	29
,, Mahomerah	16	,, Kurrachee	Aug. 3
Arrive BUSREH	16	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with the Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,030 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 3rd July 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 26th, of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 29TH INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMAN-DEL, 1,309 Tons, Percy D. Mabey, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY..... Rs. 300,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
OR
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Stuff, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate price.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	400	2nd—Southampton.
KAISER-E-HIND	G. J. Rabot	2809	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3428	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	460	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	4120	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 28th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,964 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Durrad, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Galle and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is exchanged at the Company's Office before noon on Friday, the 25th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th June 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING 10TH JULY.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer EUROPA, 2,377 Tons, 426 H.P. nominal, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL on the 10th July. The Steamer carries Surgeon and Stewardess, and has very superior first-class and exceptionally good Second-class accommodation.

The EUROPA averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended on to make a quick passage home.

To be followed by the CALEDONIA, 2,145 Tons, 426 H.P., on the 25th August, and other Steamers at regular intervals.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	,, 350	,, 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1875.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLIVE," arrived from Liverpool, are requested TO PAY FREIGHT, and SEND THEIR BILL OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and countersignature, and also to send off BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand. Should the Consignees' boats not be alongside when the Goods are ready for delivery, the same will be landed at Consignees risk and expense. No CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances, unless made by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents, s.s. Clive.

Bombay, 24th June, 1875

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst. Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms the following goods:—

15 Bales, grey shirtings 6 and 7 lbs
4 ditto ditto ditto 4½ lbs.
6 ditto ditto T Cloths, 5 lbs.
3 Cases White Sardoo.
2 ditto White Dhoties.
2 ditto Coloured Muslin.
2 ditto Woollen Coating.

By order of the Proprietor of the Asiatic Printing Press and on account of the Author—796 copies handsomely and Co-operative Dictionary.

1,183 copies Refer and Learn, or the English and Marathi Dictionary.

35 copies bound ditto ditto ditto ditto,
compiled by Rajaram Tatya Rooji Ranjit.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable Landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, and premises erected thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Military square, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the sub-district of the Fort, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty square yards, and four ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the north by the public highway called Military Square, on or towards the east by the house of Yacob Semah, on or towards the south by Military Lane, and on or towards the west by the house of Yacoob Semah, and registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 4.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English Rosewood, gilt, and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery, and glassware, a first class Grand Piano by "John Broadwood and Sons," a fine collection of Choice and rare plants, &c. at Broad Candy.

On TUESDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction at his residence at the above mention-d place the valuable and handsome household furniture piano, &c. the property of M. B. Manuel Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th June 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

19 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases white ground prints.
5 ,, grey dhoties.
4 Scotzdail chorkies.

On account of the concerned—

3 sets Moulin's patent earth closets, complete and new.
1 bale Modoo Twist, No. 6's.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor, Abdool Kayoom Surtally:—

Ex s.s. Good Hope, { A K S W P } 108 10-2 cases 100 dozen Worm Sweets.

Ex s.s. Lorne, ,, 109 10-2 cases 12 dozen pint Fluid Magnesia.
6 ,, 111-1 cases 1 dozen bottles Hair Restorer.

On account and at the risk of the Indentor Hussein Dada.

Ex s.s. Teviot { B D W F } 1 case containing 1 gross coloured Stereoscopic views.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, at the Dhobetalow Police Station, Breach Candy Road.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th inst., sale commencing at 12 P.M., Mr. Mr. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the 1st Floor of the 17h betalow Police Station, the household furniture of Mr. H. J. Thomas, the same comprising, glass and porcelainware, plated goods, carved blackwood dining, writing, washing and pier tab-es, sideboard, teapoys, conversation couches, drawing-room, cary, with and without arm chairs, wardrobe, gueridons, mahogany four-ding glass, screen pictures, hanging argand lamps, looking glass in gilt frame, table candlesticks, iron bedstead, copper cooking pots, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainwares, silver ,, watches, Harry moun, 81 igram, Books, Guns and Rifles, wearing apparels chronometer &c at Parkers, near the St. Peter's Church on the public road leading to the H.

Under instructions from the Administrator Gene ,, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will on SATURDAY next, the 3rd July at 1 P.M., sell by Public Auction at the premises above described, the valuable household furniture, &c. of the late F. J. Potter, Esq. Full particulars will shortly appear.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, guns, revolvers, &c., at Upper Colaba.

On MONDAY next, the 5th proximo, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Upper Colaba, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., of Surgeon Major Crase, proceeding to England. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1875.

NOTICES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND will be received at the NEW BANK of BOMBAY LIMITED, or at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*,

H. M. TWELL,
A. C. OLIPHANT, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th June 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE following cases of WINES and SPIRITS were passed from the Custom House from 18th to 22nd June 1875, by CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

Cases.

100 Brandy in glass Barrels ex. s.s. Coromandel.
11 Rudesheimer ex Good Hope.
24 Laubenheimer ex Cathay.
160 Petit Medoc ex Persia.
25 Claret do. do.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR PREPARING FOOD FREE'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT BULLOCK TRAIN.

CONSEQUENT upon RAILWAY EXTENSION to WAZIERABAD in the Punjab, BULLOCK TRAIN PACKAGES booked UNPAID at Railway Stations on the East Indian, or Punjab, or Great Indian Peninsula Railway Lines (under Rule 4, page 69, of the Postal Guide, 1874) for the places noted in the margin, should be sent THROUGH WAZIERABAD instead of THROUGH LAHORE as heretofore.

Seahore, Jhelum, Rawul Pindee, Murree, Peshawar and all stations to the west of Wazirabad.

C. A. STUART,
Post Master.

Bombay General Post Office, dated 25th June 1875.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

Messrs. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the shipments of the brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per doz. Quarts, cash ...Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..., 4 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Tilt on Health of British Women in India	3 12
Sherring on Protestant Missions in India	10 0
Chronicles of Dustypore, 2 vols.	13 4
Griffith's Memorials of Millbank Prison, 2 vols.	13 4
Swinburne's Essays and Studies	7 8
Elt ot's History of India, vol. 8	13 4
Lytton's Parisians, *Auchworth edition*, 2 vols	4 8
Jagar's Travels in the Philippine Islands	10 0
Barker's How to manage Children in Health and Sickness	3 12
Field Artillery Exercises, 1875	2 8
Mutiny Act, 1875	2 8
Thornton's Indian Public Works and Cognate Indian Topics	5 8
Drummond's Large Game and Natural History of South and South East Africa	7 8
Wolf Hunting and Wild Sport in Lower Brittany	7 8
Janet Domaster; by Millicent Fawcett	4 12
Feere's Old Deccan Days, *cheaper edition*	3 0
Williams' Principles and Practice of Veterina, Medicine	18 12
Tenny-on's Poems, *author's edition*, vol I	3 12
Malleson's Historical Sketch of the Native States of India	9 8
Kay's Law relating to Shipmasters and Seamen, 2 vols	44 0
Beal's Romantic History of Sakya Buddha	7 8
Plattner on the Blow Pipe	13 4
Sir James Paget's Clinical Lectures	7 8
Three Feathers; by William Black, 3 vols	20 0
Four Years in Ashantee; by the Missionaries Ramseyer and Kuhne	3 12
Mills' Dissertations and Discussions, vols. 4	3 12
Lady Duff Gordon's Last Letters from Egypt	3 12
The story of a Soul; by Mrs. A. Craven, 2 vols	13 4
International Vanities; by F. Marzabull	6 12
Clodd's Childhood of Religions	3 4
Gordon's Elementary Treatise on Heat	2 8
Supplement to Irving's Annals of our Time	3 0
Quaritch's Catalogue of Books	40 0
Family Herald, vol 34	3 0
Dobell on Diet and Regimen in Sickness and Health	3 12
Isaac's Philosophy of voice in Speech and Song	1 8
The Unseen Universe, or Physical Speculations on a Future State	6 12
Rae's Land of the North Wind	6 12
Yule's Book of Ser Marco Polo, new edn., 2 vols	40 0
Dominyne's Animal Magnetism	4 12
All the Year Rounds, vols. 33	3 0
Voget's Chemistry of Light and Photography	3 4
Hints on the Evidences of Spiritualism	1 8
Memoirs of Sir Roderick Murchison 2 vols	18 12
Sachau's Text Book of Persian	6 12
Cairn's Logical Method of Political Economy	4 12
Austrian Map of Central Asia	20 0
Dasent's Tales from the Field	3 4
Gaskoin on Psoriasis or Lepra	3 4
Life of Admiral Sir Edward Codrington	4 12
Laurie's Sketches of Distinguished Anglo-Indians	3 4
Foster's Life of Goldsmith *new edition*	3 12
Cobden Club Papers on Local Taxation	7 12
Annual Register, 1874	11 4
Downing's Elements of Practical Construction, Part I, with Atlas	10 0
Beale's Machinery of Life	1 4
Myer's Remains of Lost Empires	10 0
Pinsket's Here and There among the Alps	4 4
Brook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, vol. 5	5 12
Combe's System of Positive Polity	13 4
Kite's Questions and Answers on Naval Ammunition Instruction	1 0
Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873	13 4
Gervinus' Shakespeare Commentaries	5 12
Adams' History of Japan, vol I	13 4
Telegraphic Journal, volume 2	6 12
Leigh's Science of Modern Cotton Spinning, 2 vols	55 0
Holland's Papers on Science	3 12
Brook's Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, vol. 5	5 12
Combe's System of Positive Polity	13 4
Kite's Questions and Answers on Naval Ammunition Instruction	1 0
Earl Russell's Recollections and Suggestions, 1813-1873	13 4
Gervinus' Shakespeare Commentaries	5 12
Adams' History of Japan, vol I	13 4
Telegraphic Journal, volume 2	6 12
Leigh's Science of Modern Cotton Spinning, 2 vols	55 0
Holland's Papers on Science	3 12
Owen's Debatable Land, *second edition*	6 12
Douglas's Manual of Typographic Construction	9 8
Horton's Diseases of Tropical Climates and their Treatment	7 12
Maloolm; by G. Macdonald, 3 vols	29 0
Proctor's Transit of Venus	5 8
Masson's Life of Chatterton	3 4
Popular Science Review, vol. 13	7 8
Jardine's Elements of Psychology of Cognition	4 12
Fitzgerald's Romance of the English Stage, 2 vols	15 0
Cave Hunting, Researches on Evidence of Caves respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe	13 4
Jacox's Scripture Proverbs, Illustrated, Annotated, and Applied	6 1
Naylor on Diseases of the Skin	7 12
Percy's Metallurgy—Fuel, &c., 120 plates	18 12
Stranger's Summary and Development of Christianity	3 4
Jenning's & Lowe's The Psalms, with Critical Notes	3 12
Inman's Ancient Pagan and Modern Christian Symbolism exposed and explained	4 12
Year Book of Facts, 1875	2 4
Annals of a Fox'ester; by Violet le Duc	9 8

THACKER, VINING & CO.

J. NEUBERG,

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

THE BICHE-LATOUR'S

FAVORITE CLARETS.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine, per doz.	Qts.	Rs. 10
Ditto ditto	Pts.	,, 6
PAUILLAC, Breakfast Wine, Superior	Qts.	,, 12
ST. JULIEN, Dinner Wine	Qts.	,, 18

SHERRIES.

FROM BUTLER and SONS,

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

Green Seal, Pale, Dry, Superior	per doz.	Rs. 24
Red Seal, Rich Brown	,,	,, 26

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozens.

GERMAN WINES, STILL HOCK.

RIESLING No. 1	per doz. Quarts	Rs. 14 0
BODENHEIMER	,, ,, Quarts	,, 15 0
Do.	,, ,, Pints	,, 8 0
GEISENHEIMER	,, ,, Pints	,, 8 8
NIERSTEINER	,, ,, Quarts	,, 18 0
RUDESHEIMER	,, ,, Quarts	,, 21 0
Do.	,, ,, Pints	,, 11 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH	,, ,, Quarts	,, 28 0
Do.	,, ,, Pints	,, 15 0

5 per cent. Discount on taking 5 Dozen Quarts.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

NEZMELYER, 1865, White	per doz. Qts.	Rs.	17
ERLAUER 1868, Red	,,	,,	17
CHATEAU PALUGYAY, 1868, White	,,	,,	20
Ditto ditto Red	,,	,,	20

PORT WINE.

Old, Full Bodied ..... per doz. Rs. 24

BASS' PALE ALE, BOTTLED BY STONE.

GUINNESS' STOUT.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBURG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, household Furniture, Merchandize, shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for the YERROWDA CENTRAL JAIL, a DEPUTY JAILOR (Salary Rs. 120 per mensem and free quarters) and a CHIEF WARDER (Salary Rs. 75 per mensem and free quarters). A knowledge of Accounts and of Hindoostanee and Marathee required. Testimonials as to character, temperate habits and previous occupations to be addressed to the Undersigned up to the 10th of July next after which date applications will not be entertained.

H. BLANC, M. D.,
Superintendent.

Yerrowda Central Jail, 25th June 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following SALES by PUBLIC AUCTION will be held at ALIBAG before the Collector of Kolaba, on THURSDAY, the 15th July 1875, and following days:—

1. Abkari Farms.
2. Drawing "Bheeli mad" juice.

For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Acting Collector of Kolaba.

Kolaba Collector's Office, Alibag, 24th June 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given, that NARRAN SEWJEE has CONTRACTED to SELL All that piece or parcle of LAND, together with the House and Buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Doongree Jao Somna Street, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Three Hundred and Thirty-eight and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the said Doongree Jao Somna Street, on the South by the sawpers' property, on the North by the house of Ghatee Wilhoba Tanji Patel, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 24, and which said land is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 503 and 504. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM against the said premises by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office in Apollo Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claim (if any such there be.)—Dated this 26th day of June 1875.

RIMINGTON, HOBE, and LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and breaking in horses, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-2½ high, a good mover, thoroughly broken to saddle and goes well in harness, Re. 650.

A well-bred Grey Arab, 6 years, 14-1 high, has very good paces under saddle, and is fast and showy in single harness, Rs. 450.

A light Bay Waler Gelding, 6 4, 14-2½ high, with exceedingly good paces, has carried a Lady for the last three months, Rs. 700.

A young and powerful Grey Persian, well-bred and with splendid action, has carried 15 stone, perfectly quiet under saddle, Rs. 550.

A high caste Cleasant / rab horse, 4 years, 14-1½ high, up to weight, will make a good Instant; charger, Re. 650.

A very handsome high caste Brown Arab Horse, 7 years, 14-1, a thoroughly broken charger, Rs. 900.

A very handsome pair of Bay Arab Horses, 7 years, 14-2 high, both good saddle horses, and capital steppers in single and double harness, fast and thoroughly broken, &c., 1,200.

A Bay pair of Waler Mares, about 15-1 high, 8 years old, exceedingly fast in single and double harness, both good riding horses, one has been regularly ridden by a lady, Rs. 1,200.

Gurzaun Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 28th June 1875.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

Sassoon House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-INDIAN PARCELS EXPRESS, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay. Parcel and cases sent to England from Re. 1, upwards, expediting trades, &c.

FOR SALE.—Superior Himalayan KUMAON TEAS in 1 lb. packets, at Re. 1-12 to Re. 2-4 per lb. Apply D. P. BATHA & Co., 9, Hummum Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a strong and powerful RUBBUK age 5 years, broken to HARNESS and SADDLE. Height over 14 hands. Price Rs. 350. Apply Royal Hotel, Mazagon.

NOTICES.

WATERPROOFS FOR THE MONSOON.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER COATS	Rs. 13-8	or Rs. 19-8 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 4-8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	,, 3 8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER COATS, extra thick for rough Wear	Rs. 11-0	or Rs. 16-8 the Suit.
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5-8	
DOUBLE VULCANIZED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER COATS, recommended for Boardship Wear	Rs. 20 0	or Rs. 27-8 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5-8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3 8	

INVERNESS CAPES.

WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 18 0	or Rs. 25 the Suit.
WHITE INDIA RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5 8	
WHITE INDIA RUBBER CAPS	,, 3 8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPES	Rs. 25 0	or Rs. 33 the Suit.
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER LEGGINGS	,, 5 8	
EXTRA QUALITY DOUBLE PROOFED WHITE RUBBER CAPS	,, 3-8	

DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick ..... Rs. 30-0

ANY OF THE ABOVE SOLD SEPARATELY.

AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH, OF EXTRA THICKNESS, FOR SEPOYS' AND GHORAWALLAS' CLOAKS AND PUGREE COVERS.

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS.

TO ENVELOPE THE ENTIRE FIGURE, INVALUABLE TO TRAVELLERS, Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

LADIES' GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S GALOSHES, Rs. 3 per Pair.

GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER HESSIAN BOOTS, Rs. 12-8 to 17-8.

UMBRELLAS.

COTTON:	ALPACA:	SILK:
Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-8	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 7-8.	Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 20.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH-GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW SYSTEM.

CASH vs. CREDIT.

THE great advantage of the above SYSTEM is obvious, the Purchasers receive the full benefit of the ruling Market Prices as it enables the Seller to go to Market with ready-money and buy his Goods at a great advantage, consequently allows him to SELL at a much REDUCED RATE.

A. COOK & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE,
(OPPOSITE JAFFER SULLIMAN'S)
TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS & GEN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

...AY EVENING, 26TH JUNE, 1875.

...TO further failures have been re... ...e days past, and money in London ...ntinues plentiful daily, we hear that ... no means so cheerful as ... that so far from confidence ...re-established an amount of ... which will take some consider... ...ove. The public telegrams are ... as to the full information goes, but ... is confirmatory evidence of this ... is the general dulness of the dif... , and especially of Stocks. Consols this morning have receded to, 93¼, a decline of ¼ in two days, and French Rentes to 103¾. True these quotations are still high, but looking to the abundance of money, and the prevailing disinclination for and other outside securities, we should probably have seen exceptionally high quotations now but for the recent suspensions.

COTTEE was quoted partially 1s. per cwt. higher yesterday, but with this one exception, the markets throughout were dull and depressed. Piece Goods in Manchester showed a downward tendency, prices being given as purely nominal and this has reacted in Liverpool which for a day or two had shown rather more steadiness. Yesterday's market closed quiet with sales 10,000 bales, and to-day the tone is dull, sales only 7,000 bales, but quotations are the same in every respect.

The weekly figures show few points worthy of special notice. The stock in Liverpool has at last begun to go down, but at the present rate of consumption it will take a long time to work it into moderate compass, so that with anything like favourable news of the American crop there will be nothing in the question of supply to induce any material advance in prices, while in the meantime they are already at too low a level to admit of much decline. The visible supply in and afloat for the U.K. on the 25th instant, compares with last week and the corresponding date last year as follows :—

	1875	Last week	1874
Stock in Liverpool.....	991,000	1,006,000	929,980
" London (assumed)	198,250	185,250	131,780
American Afloat	159,000	169,000	125,000
East Indian "	429,000	402,000	488,000
	1,678,250	1,662,250	1,674,760
Price of Mid. Orleans	7¾d.	7 5/16d.	8 7-16d.
" Fair Dhollera	5¼d.	5¼d.	5¾d.
Difference	2½d.	2¼d.	3 1-16d.

The American crop figures to date are as follows :—

	1875	1874	1873
Week's receipts.....	10,000	12,400	15,00
" Exports to U. K...	7,000	15,000	23,000
" " Continent ...	6,000	.....	1,000
Total Receipt since 1st Sept.	3,433,000	3,776,800	3,488,000
" Exports to UK. "	1,748,000	1,756,000	1,789,000
" Continent "	547,000	636,000	732,000
" Stocks at the Ports	218,000	240,000	205,000

As usual on Saturday during the monsoon, business here has been quite at a standstill today and we have not heard of a single operation of any kind.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been quiet at nominally unchanged rates, but if anything, the tendency so far as can be ascertained is towards greater ease. Bar Silver in London yesterday receded to 55 13 16d. per oz, a fact which has more significance than the actual extent of the fall, indicating as it does the probability of a rapid decline when the demand for this market falls off, which it must do shortly. Money here also must still get easier especially when confidence at home gets more decidedly established, and in Calcutta there seems every prospect of a reduction in rates of interest and discount shortly. The Bank of Bengal return for the week ending 22nd instant which we give below, shows a market improvement in position, the Cash Balance at the Head Office having increased by 29 lacs and at branches by 6 lacs, the result chiefly of a large increase in the Government balance, and a decrease in mercantile bills discounted.

On Calcutta there has been no business and rates remain unchanged. GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak and to place a large amount very low rates would have to be taken. Nominally we quote Fours, Rs. 102 ; Fours and a half, Rs. 103 ; Fives and a half, Rs. 109.

The SHARE MARKET continues very flat and a further fall in values has again taken place. Bank of Bombays are one per cent. down, National Bank Rs. 1 per share and Spinning and Weaving Scrip easier all round.

In COTTON no transactions whatever have taken place and prices are quite nominal.

Receipts yesterday were comparatively large, 1,381 bales.

FREIGHTS are depressed. By steamer for Liverpool we quote £2.2-6, Iron ships £2, Wood £1 17 6, but there is very little doing.

PIECE GOODS are steady at unchanged figures. The Stocks of Grey Goods are in very few hands and holders consequently are not pressing sales.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd June as compared with that for 17th June :—

LIABILITIES.	17th June. Rs. a. p.	22nd June. Rs. a. p.
Capital	2,20,00,000 0 0	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	16,04,825 13 1	16,04,775 13 1
Treasury Balance	4,20,51,669 7 1	4,05,51,205 10 1
Total Deposits	2,05,3 ,956 5 10	2,11,39,854 10 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	7,48,933 2 4	7,49,987 13 1
Sundries	10,61,922 5 3	11,16,208 0 3
Rs.	8,80,11,307 5 11	9,06,79,984 15 5

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities...	1,55,39,489 0 9	1,39,98,247 6 8
Loans on Govt. securities..	76,34,023 15 2	76,97,723 13 2
Ditto on ditto	49,80,000 0 0	58,42,000 0 0
Bills discounted.....	2,38,89,548 1 8	2,26,51,494 15 9
Dead Stock	10,73,022 2 6	10,73,022 2 6
Sundries	11,985 3 8	11,992 10 9
Balances with other Banks	8,28,426 3 1	6,94,210 9 10
Branches	20,33,813 0 1	27,20,291 6 11
Bullion		
Cash at Head Office	1,91,29,705 6 4	2,29,49,661 3 6
Ditto at Branches	1,71,34,349 1 4	1,77,10,696 5 10
Rs.	8,80,11,307 5 11	9,06,79,494 15 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, Captain Scott, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mr. Mitchell as a passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. MECCA, 936 tons, Captain R. Johnson, sailed on Saturday last for Coast & Calcutta, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain R. Mathven, sailed on Saturday last for Australia &c, with Australian Mail, general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Melbourne.—Mrs. C. E. H. Kellander, Mr. C. Guesne, Mr. A. H. Cook, Mr. D. Warner, and Mr. C. Grant.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
26	Alnpenna(s)	Kerr	Calcutta, June 17.
	Nelly	Dowell	Put back from sea.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Pera (s)	Methven	Australia &c.
	Mecca (s)	Johnson	Coast & Calcutta.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last :—

Barque Rochdale, to Kurrachee.
Barque Eva Carvill, to Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
22 Madura (s) ..... Smith ..... Singapore, June 5.
Meinam (s) ..... Morean ..... Galle, June 16.
23 Jacques Forcatier ..... Marcombe ..... Pondicherry, June 17.

DEPARTURES.

June.
22 Bengala ....
Gazelle ....

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s, 839 bundles gunny cloth, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 1 case jewellery, C. E. Mitchell and Co.
Caffary s, 75 cases sundries, Bhugwandas Purshotumdas.
Mary s, 1 case sundries, Bradley and Co; 2 cases cochineal, Thakersey Moolji.

FROM NEW YORK.

Marco Castle, 600 cases kerosene oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Gathmon 86 bales cotton, Purmanundas Narrondas.
Mamie Carvill 275 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham and Co.
Grey Mannering s, 2 puggrees wool, W. Nicol and Co; 937 bales cotton, Wallace Brothers ; 50 bales wool and 30 bales cotton, Herrickson Gangee ; 200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.
Coromandel s, 154 certs wheat, Kmoop and Co ; 151 bales wool, Narsee Khettsee ; 26 bales wool, S Tyrjiee and Co ; 85 bales cotton, Narsee Khettsee ; 250 bales cotton, Goolchikses Madhowjee and Co.
Caroline s, 49 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co ; 50 bales wool and 125 bales cotton, Jathia Varrin ; 60 bales cotton, Ghellabhoy Moolchund ; 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagjee and Co ; 21 bales cotton, Morarjibhoy Vibhookeon ; 75 bales cotton, Muthoorabhoy Chamroy ; 80 bales—Ragwejee Bheeja.

FOR TRIESTE.

Kashgar s, 120 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 136½ cwts ginger, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 161 cwts E. tooth, N. J. Peerbhoy ; 75 cwts onions Framjee Bhuchanjee ; 30 chests opium, Bukheedass Sewsunker ; 64 chests opium, Tata and Co ; 12 chests opium, Muncherjee Framjee and Co ; 141 chests opium, E. E Sassoon ; 118 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 2 chests opium, Curramboy Ebrahim ; 26 chests opium, Jairam Peerbhoy ; 10 chests opium, S and D B Futtakia ; 2 chests opium, Bogwandy Jugjeebee, 2 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 19 chests opium, Ramsahoy Hubhikhoy ; 11 chests opium, Kanjee Dadabhoy Langhaim ; 4 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Cathay s, 60 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 471 chests opium, Cursondas Limjeehamsher ; 81 chests opium, Boogwandy Jugjeebee ; 1 chest opium, Lukhoobhoy Lilleehund ; 7 chests opium, Samundurup Kistenchun ; 21 chests opium Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 26th June 1875.

The C-in-C desires to remind officers of the British Service that under the provisions of G G C No 601, 6th Oct 1873, they are not now eligible for Army Staff employ, unless they qualify by passing the Garrison Course, as well as the Higher Standard in Hindustani.

2. Officers of the British Service are permitted to hold a due proportion of the Staff appointments in this Army ; but so few have hitherto qualified in that branch of the service that H E finds it difficult to carry out the intentions of Govt on this head.

3. Sir Charles Staveley wishes it to be understood that he will take the earliest opportunity to reward officers who qualify themselves for advancement in their profession.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Cobalta Depot and Sanitarium—Maj and Local Lt-Col J W Moffatt, 2nd Batn 15th Foot, to be Comdt, vice Lt Col Clutterbuck proceeded to England.

Lt E L Elliot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 1st L , officiated as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, from 20th May to 1st June 1875.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test :—

Royal Engineers—Lt J B Murdock, Serjt-Maj G Knight, Serjt W Smi h, and Corporal W Moore.

2nd Battalion 7th Foot—Capt P C Savage, Capt H Kerr, and Private J Smith.

2nd Batn 15th Foot—Maj P A A Twynam, Lt F G Popson, Sub-Lt J R C Domville, Sub-Lt E W Dun, and Colr Serjt P J Cunningham.

Barrack Dept—Barrack Serjt J Davies.

Serjt A Christie, 43rd Regt employed as embarkation Serjt, Bombay, is transferred to the Unattached List.

Serjt John Wise, employed in the Ordnance Dept, is transferred to the Unattached List.

Corporal Alexander Munro and Corporal John Dickson, 6th Bde R A, are appointed to the temporary establishment of the Ordnance Dept.

Corporal Henry Cooper and Corporal Thomas Beale recently appointed to the Ordnance Dept, will rejoin the "C" Bde R H A."

The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd Hussars—Regtl Order, dated 28th April 1875, appointing 1 T H Peckham, to perform the duties of Adjt, during the absence on leave of Lt and Adjt H F Berkley, with effect from 28th Idem.

1st (Grenadier) Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 19th June 1875, directing Lt-Col Williams, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd ; and Lt Wooldridge, 1st Wing Subm, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lt-Col Thorp, proceeded on leave.

15th Regt N I—Regtl Order, dated 25th Feb 1875, directing Lt-Col Currie, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Col Stileman, appointed offg Comdt, Assemgher.

Sind Frontier Force Order—Dated 1st June 1875, directing Lt Smith, 30th N I, to officiate as Sta Staff Officer, in addition to his Regtl duties, vice Capt McNeill absent at Garrison Instruction.

Neemuch Station Order—Dated 7th June 1875, directing Capt Willoughby, 3rd L C, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, in addition to his Regtl duties, vice Capt Stock, absent at Garrison Instruction.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor of Bengal.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, June 23.)

Mr Joseph Peaford, Offg Joint-Mag and Dep Colr, in charge of the Madaripore Division of the Furreedpore Dist, is appointed to have charge of the Goalundo Division of that district.

Mr Alexander John Reeve, Dep Mag and Dep Colr, Rajshahye, is appointed to have charge of the Madaripore Division of the Furreedpore district.

Mr Thomas Edward Coxhead, Offg Joint-Mag and D py Colr Dinagepore, is transferred to Rungpore.

The services of Capt A L Playfair, late Supdt of the Hazareebaugh Jails, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military Dept.

Mr Ernest Montagu Money, Asst Mag and C lr, having reported his return from furlough on the 30th May 1875, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding one month, to enable him to join his appointment at Seetamurhee.

Maj Edward Yeamans Walcott, Asst Comm, Manbhoom, having resumed charge of his duties on the 6th May 1875, the un xpired portion of the leave granted to him in orders of the 12th April 1875 is cancelled.

Mr Henry Murray Tobin, Asst Mag and Colr, Rangpore, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required by the East Indian Railway Company for bungalow sites at Assence'e, in the district of Burdwan.

Mr Anthony John Richards Bainbridge, District and Sessions Judge of Burdwan, is permitted to avail himself of the privilege leave granted to him in orders of the 10th inst, from 30th July 1875, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it, instead of from the 3rd July 1875, as previously notified.

Mr George Stevenson, Asst Mag and Colr, in charge of the Rhubruck Division of the Balasore district, is allowed leave for 20 days, to enable him to appear at High Proficiency Examination in Oriya, to be held in Calcutta in July next, from the 15th to the 28th inst.

The services of the Rev C E Wheeler, Chaplain of Bankipore are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The services of the Rev W Brock, Chaplain of Barrackpore, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

The Rev D B Morris, Chaplain of Howrah, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Barrackpore during the absence, on deputation, of the Rev W Brock, or until further orders.

The Rev J W Cox, Principal of Bishop's College, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Howrah during the absence, on deputation, of the Rev D B Morris, or until further orders.

Capt W Hopkinson, Asst Comr, Loharduga, is appointed to be also Sub-Registrar of Ran hee, vice Lt L J H Grey.

Capt W Hopkinson, Asst Comr, Loharduga, is appointed to be a member of the Dist School Committee at that place.

Mr H F Hammond, Asst Sub-Dy Opium Agent, Moneyhyr, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI, of the Civil Leave Code with effect from the 25th June 1875.

Surg W J Jameson, M D, in medical charge, 11th R A, is appointed to the charge of the Lock Hospital at Dinapore, during the absence, on leave, of Surg A B Seaman, Second N L I, or until further orders.

The following gentlemen are appointed, under Section 49, Act X (B O) of 1874, to be members of the Dist Road Cess Committee of Mu ghy :—

Mad-ical C Murray (retired)
Mr G Thomas, Zamindar.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

By the Lieut-Governor.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette, June 26.*)

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave o absence.

Mr J R Shircore, Dep y Registrar, High Court of Judicature for the N W Provinces, one months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 4th June, 1875.

Captain F E Wiggens, Dis Supt of Police, Agra, three months' privil ge leave, with effect from 1st July, 1875, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved by Mr Wallace.

Mr G G Parker, Dist Supt of Police, Aligarh, two months privilege leave, with effect from the 1st July, 1875.

Mr W C Thomas, Dis Supt of Police, Meerut, 2 months and 28 days' privilege leave, with effect from 12th July, 1875.

Mr R J M Pocock, Dis Supt of Police, Benares, three months' privilege leave, with effect from 20th July, 1875.

The three months' privilege leave granted to Mr R Quin, Exrs Asst Comr, Garhwal, by Notification No 851 A, dated 12th May 1875, is hereby cancelled.

H H the Lt-Gov r has been pleased to make the following appointments and postings :—

With effect from the date of Mr C T Castle's return to Etawah from privilege leave—Mr R L Hennessy, Offg Dist Supt of Police Etawah, to officiate in the same capacity at Allyghur, Mr E A Wallace, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Fatehpur, to officiate in the same capacity at Agra during Capt Wiggens' absence on privilege leave.

Mr A H Dav s, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Meerut, to officiate as Dist Supt during the absence on leave of Mr W C Thomas.

Mr H F D'O Moule to officiate as Magc and Colr, Mirzapur during the absence on privilege l ave of Mr W Duthoit, or until further order.

Mr J Alone, Subordinate Judge, Agra, held charge of the current duties of the Judge's office at that station from the 7th to the 18th May last, both days inclusive.

Mr R Foster, Insp r of Police, Aligarh, to be in charg of the current duties of Dist Supt of Police, Aligarh, during Mr Pe kr's absence.

Mr H W L Benton, Insp r of Police, Bona es, to be in charge of the current duties of Dist Supt of Police, Benares, during the absence on leave of Mr R J M Pocock.

H H the Lt-Gov r has been pleased to make the following promotions—

From 1st May 1875, the date on which Mr W R Burkitt went on privilege le ve—Mr H F Twiss, Joint Mag, 2nd grade to officiate as Joint Mag. 1st grade ; and Mr R D Alexander, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag. 2nd grade.

From 17th May 1875, the date on which Mr F S Growse assumed charge of the office of Mag and Colr, Mutra—

Mr J Kennedy, Offg Joint Magt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Magt, 1st grade, and Mr R D Alexander, Asst Magt, to officiate as Joint Magt. 2nd grade.

From 25th May, 1875, the date on which Mr E Montagu went on privilege le ve, Mr W T Church, Joint Mag, 2nd grade, to officiate as Joint Mag. 1st grade, and Mr G J Laidman, Asst Mag, to officiate as Joint Mag. 2nd grade.

From 5 h April, 875, the date on which Mr J V Stuart was appointed to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd class, vice Mr W R N James.

Mr E P Finn, Extra Asst Comr, 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd class.

H H the Lt-Gov r is pleased to direct the following transfers :—To have effect from 21st June, 1875, the date of Capt Fagan's relief from privilege leave :—

Mr S Smith, Offg Asst Inspr Genl, Govt Railway Police, from Allahabad to Farrukhabad, Mr R Knyvett, from Farrukhabad to Mirzapur, and Mr J Laing, Asst Inspector of Police, Offg Dist Supdt Mirzapur, to Azamgarh, as Asst Dist Supt of Police.

The Governor in Council directs that the following be added to section 64 of the Civil Pension Code :—

A gratuity on the superi r scale under this section is calculated upon the emoluments which the officers drew when last in superior service. A gratuity on the infe ior scale is calculated upon the pay (whether on the superi r or inferior scale) which he drew immediately before retirement from service.

HIGH COURT—28TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

380-74—Chalk and Turner—Bhicoo Emma v Enoo Emma—Jefferson and Payne.
611-74—Mr Fletcher (for pauper) Cassum Hamee v W L Beath and others.
614-74—Jefferson and Payne—Ebrahim Abdool Currimv Rahimtoola Hajee Abdoolla and others. Macfarlane & Skipsey.
618-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Robert Knights v Khubuldas Khulfanbhoy.
634-74—A Frampjee—Lustonjee Manockjee v Rustonjee Kaikhushroo and another—J C Cama.
635-74—In person—Dewjee Khyara vs Sha Ludha Mummayee.
638-74—J C Cama—Goodajee bin Jaggoo and Others v Balajee Sakharam, Bell.
377-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Tricumjee Weljee v Madhowjee Munjee—Lynch and Tobin.
332-74—R ington Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State for India—Hosein Cleveland and Leeswarner.
254-74—Ardaser Framjee—Muncherjee Eduljee v Hoosein Noormahomed—M M Munshi.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Green.)

For further directions and Costs.

463-72—Shamrao Pandoorung—Fazul Mahomed v Cowasjee Buttonjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
291-72—Jefferson and Payne—Cursedjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia—Crawford and Bowrey.

LONG CAUSES.

653-74—In person—Mahadeo bin Khitri Kalskar v Mirza Hoosein Khan—In person.
405-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jumnadass Savuklal v Jairam Hemnas—Ardasir Framjee.
548-74—Jefferson and Payne—Jathamund Sutzam v Hoorjee Hirvedi and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
150-74—In Person—Nanjee Tullani v Jeeva Dhunjee Ram Dhunjee.
561-73—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjeevandass Doolubdass v Dowalli and others. No appearance.
563-74—W N Jakeridas—Raghoonath Cruhnjee v Raghoonath Remjee and others—Bicknell.
316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.
317-74—B Pandoorung—Antajee Saku an Pandit v Anandrao Venayeck and others—M M Munshi.
331-74—Pestonjee Cowasjee—Dada Purkeera and others v Emmabhai and others—Fletcher and Smith.
570-74—Crairie Lynch and Owen—Heeralal Jumnadass and another v Sitaram Radhakisondass—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

SHORT CAUSE.

268-75—Fletcher and Smith—Pestonjee Eduljee Gunder v Hurisonbhoy Goolam Hoosein—P Kawasjee—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

630-74—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy v Soorebai widow of Hajee Abdoolla and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.
582-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow and another v Ahmedbhai Habibbhai—Remington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.
485-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—The L B and M Bank Ld v Ramcrishna Sadhu—Fabelana W N.
554-74—Hearn, Crowland and LeeWarner—Rambai widow v Bapoojee Narayan and others—Pennell and Wise.
557-74—Pradunjee Kavarjee—Abdool Sattar Hamed v Mahomed Khan bin Fuckeer—R W Kirtikar.
529-72—Fletcher and Smith—Kalwasabee Gopalrao v Tulbowmdass Lalldass—Shamrao Pandoorung.

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

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CONTENTS :

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

To NARAYEN DAJI, Esquire,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY, 12TH JUNE.

SIR,—We the undersigned have the honor to request the favour of your CONVENING a MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY at an early date, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of providing for the suitable reception of H.S ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE OF WALES, K. G., on the occasion of his visit to Bombay.—We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

J. A. Forbes.	Bomanjee Pestonjee.
George F. Healy.	P. F. Gomes.
Thomas Blaney.	Ardaseer Framjee Moos.
H. E. Jacumb.	Govind Balvantr.o.
Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	Naorojee Baramjee.
Peddamje Pestonjee by N.B.J.	Mooktajee Appajee Kamble.
ಹುಕ್ಕೇರಿ ಗಾರಪ್ಪ.	Cowasjee Manockjee Limjee.
Kowarjee Nasjee.	Jamsedjee Pallonjee.
Framjee Nasserwanjee.	Joomabhoy Rahjee.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.	Vundrawun Purshotumdass.
Mahomed Ally Rogay.	Wm. Martin Wood.
James Thelwurn.	H. Wyaford Barrow.
Hormjee Cursetjee Dady.	Vurjeevundass Madhowdass.
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvie.	Tapidass Varjidass.
Bhugwandass Purshotumdass.	Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.
Nonabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.	Dadabhai Naoroji.
Fazulbhoy C. Ganjee.	Ardaseer Hormarji Wadia.
Arthur C. Olip ant.	Ardaseer Doessbhoy Moonakee.
G. F. Joynt, M.D.	H. A. Hormarji Wadia.
T. B. Kirkham.	D. M. Lalcaca.
R. M. Fopp.	W. Wells.
J. M. Maclean.	Mungaldass Nathoobhoy.
D. S. Kemp.	H. A. Suntook.
Cowasjee Hormusjee.	J. Gomes de Cunha.

Agreeably with the above requisition I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 4th July next, at 4 o'clock P.M. to consider the best means for the reception of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE OF WALES on his visit to Bombay.

NARAYEN DAJI,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 26th June 1875.

NOTICE TO A CORRESPONDENT.

G. R. P.—Your letter to the Traffic Manager is not very intelligible, and apparently you have mistaken his meaning.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WILLIS—April 14th, at New Cross, London, J. H. Willis, Civil Engineer and Contractor.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—June 24th, at Bombay, Henry John Robert, son of John Johnson, Station Master G. I. P. Railway, Nandgaum.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DEVON—June 20th, at Rajpore Road, Delhi, the wife of Arthur Travers Devon, Municipal Engineer, of a son.
GOODWYN—June 23rd, at No. 82, South Road, Entally, the wife of Mr. L. P. Goodwyn, of a daughter.
SALISBURY—June 22nd, at Trichinopoly, the wife of G. A. Salisbury, Pleader, District Court, Trichinopoly, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH—ELLICOTT—June 22nd, at the Wesleyan Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. A Fentiman, John Henry Maylark Smith, to Mary Jane, eldest daughter of William Ellicott, Devonshire, England.

DEATH.

PACE—June 21st, at Coonoor, Neilgherries, Major General W N. Pace, Retired List, Madras Army.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1875.

THE anxiety felt at the present moment about Burma is shown by the conflicting and alarming rumours which are obtaining circulation as to the condition of affairs in Mandalay. We believe that no official confirmation of the telegram published by a contemporary to the effect that Sir Douglas Forsyth had consented to take off his boots while holding his interviews with the King of Burma has yet been received. A telegram was published by the same Bombay paper on Saturday informing the public that there was a riot going on in Mandalay. This would have been a serious piece of news had it been true, because it was easy to imagine that disturbances among the inhabitants of foreign Burma might easily be made an excuse for the murder of Sir Douglas Forsyth and his party. Fortunately, as so often happens now-a-days with "special telegrams," which bid fair, by the unthinking and unscrupulous way in which they are used, to become one of the greatest nuisances yet introduced into Indian journalism, this telegram about disturbances in Mandalay is not true. We telegraphed on the murderous forenoon to Burma to know whether the report was correct, and our correspondent was in a position to reply that "the telegrams about disturbances in Mandalay are unfounded." Sir D. Forsyth will reach Simla in a short time, and we hope he will be able to satisfy the Government of India that his embassy has been thoroughly successful and entirely honourable to the British Government. If peace has been purchased at the expense of some of Sir Douglas Forsyth's rosewater diplomacy, the bargain will yet prove a dear one to the British Government ; for the King of Burma by the simple expedient of a little obsequious flattery, and a great deal of lying promises, will be in the same position to annoy the British Government, and play treacherously against us into the hands of the Chinese, that he has occupied for the last twenty years. Although peace with the King of Burma is said to have been successfully patched up, we cannot help thinking that the Government of India intend to carry arms to the Burman-Chinese frontier. The murder of Mr. Margary ought to be avenged ; to accomplish this object, the Government of India should consider its honour before its purse. We hear from Madras that preparations for the deportation of a European regiment somewhere are still being actively carried out notwithstanding the settlement of the little affair with the King of Burma. Rumour credits the 89th Regiment with several destinations ; but we shall be mistaken if it is not sent into Burma with orders to push forward to Yunan and punish the treacherous rascals who killed Mr. Margary. Perhaps it would not be a bad thing to establish troops in Burma to keep a commercial highway open from Rangoon to the Chinese frontier ; but devices in favour of commerce can be arranged afterwards ; the first thing to be done is to teach Leeseetahee, the Chinese General, and his gang, that the British Government is not yet dead, and that one part of its foreign policy is still the practical assertion that none of its subjects or servants can be butchered with impunity.

THE public have taken a great deal of interest in the trial before the High Court of the case in which Mr. Sydney Laman Blanchard sued the proprietors of the *Times of India* for damages amounting to Rs 16,000 for illegal dismissal, and we think they will not be altogether disappointed with the result. We congratulate Mr. Blanchard upon Mr. Justice Marriott's verdict, for he has reaped a double benefit from it, as he has not only effectually severed his connection with Mr. Grattan Geary, but at the same time has obtained substantial damages for the pleasure of doing so. The Judge takes much the same view of the case as we did from the beginning. We never had much doubt that Mr. Blanchard had been made the victim of Mr. Geary's personal spite. Like a number of clever people who set themselves to carry out their unscrupulous desires at all hazards, Mr. Geary overshot his mark. His first report to the proprietors about Mr. Blanchard makes it clear enough that what he wanted was Mr. Blanchard's dismissal and nothing less than that, and Mr. Blanchard's subsequent dismissal was due to the two-fold fact that Mr. Geary was from the beginning determined to get rid of him, and that Mr. Geary was master of the situation, inasmuch as he was the man upon whom Colonel Lees had been pleased to bestow his patronage and confidence. The reason of Mr. Geary's dislike of Mr. Blanchard is probably to be found imbedded in an old-fashioned but humbling characteristic of selfish human nature. Mr. Blanchard came out here with a good reputation as a "light literary man" and journalist, and, moreover, he was a barrister and a gentleman by birth and education ; Mr. Geary's reputation when he landed in India was no more brilliant than it is at the present moment. Mr. Geary was invested with more actual power in the affairs of the *Times of India* than Mr. Blanchard, and as he seems to be in nature "like the Turk—can "bear no rival near his throne," he resolved by the aid of that power to shine alone in the firmament of the *Times of India* editorship and have his farthing rushlight undimmed by the proximity of his more brilliant coadjutor. If the matter had rested solely with Mr. Geary, poor Mr. Blanchard would probably have had to turn out of his situation without much prospect of obtaining damages ; but happily for the latter there was such a thing as proprietors in the *Times of India*, and they, honest gentlemen, being composed of flesh and blood and possessing some of the sympathies of kindly human nature, condoned Mr. Blanchard's first offences, and actually thought so little of Mr Geary's tremendous report against him that they asked the belligerents to shake hands. Fut Mr. Geary did not want to shake hands, and at this stage of the affair he seems to have behaved like the wicked ogre in the play who takes a hop, skip, and jump into the side-scenes with a howl of rage at being balked of his mouthful of human food by some interfering but good-natured fairies. There was no "theatrical shaking of hands," says Mr. Geary proudly in the witness-box. We should have thought more of Mr. Geary if, when a gentleman offered him the hand of friendship, he had grapsed it cordially. But the heart that refused Mr. Blanchard's hand was not to be defeated by the benevolence of the proprietors, and Mr. Geary was so carried away with his scheme to oust Mr. Blanchard that he actually took all Mr. Blanchard's work away from him, and then got him dismissed for not doing it ! This Mr. Justice Marriott has made one of the grounds of his decision in favour of Mr. Blanchard. A more amusing instance of the "engineer hoist with his own petard" has not occurred in Bombay for some time past. Mr. Blanchard at the same time has had a narrow escape ; for the person who could, as Mr. Geary seems to have done, treasure up every private note sent to him by a friend, and cherish the recollection of private conversation with that friend at dinner tables and elsewhere sacred in the society of gentlemen from espionage, and then bring together all the facts gathered from these private notes and conversations with the view of overwhelming his unsuspecting and perhaps a trifle too talkative and communicative victim, must be a remarkably difficult antagonist to deal with. Altogether, Mr. Blanchard is to be congratulated on his singular good luck in getting so well out of the toils of the snarer. Before concluding our remarks on this wretched affair, we may say that Mr. Geary has shown his animus in the case in a remarkable way even in the short time that has elapsed since Mr. Blanchard gave judgment against him. On Saturday afternoon he published a set of telegrams which had passed between him and Colonel Lees regarding the latter's present of £25 to Mr. Blanchard when he (Mr. Blanchard) came out to India. A more Jesuitical set of telegrams we have never seen. The real point at issue, as regards the matter telegraphed about is whether Colonel Lees gave Mr. Blanchard £25 as a payment for articles to be written on the way out to India ; but Mr. Geary thinks the public do not perceive this, and accordingly prints in small capital letters the parts of the telegrams which he imagines are favourable to him while he prints in small type Colonel Lees' express declaration that the £25 were given to Mr. Blanchard to pay *necessary expenses*. It is true that Colonel Lees may have asked Mr. Blanchard to write articles on the way out from England ; but it is clear that what Mr. Blanchard said in the witness-box is true—namely that Colonel Lees, knowing that the P. and O. Company had altered their fares so that wines were not given to passengers, had given him an additional £25 to meet, "necessary expenses."

THE discussion which has recently taken place in the English press relating to the proposals of Oxford University to train candidates for the Civil Service of India has apparently resulted in a general approval of the proposed scheme, and in an emphatic condemnation of the views advocated by Mr. Lowe and certain dissentients in the Convocation at Oxford. Notwithstanding, however, the verdict of the English press, there are some practical difficulties of a

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

DEBATE ON THE OPIUM QUESTION.

LONDON, 26TH JUNE.

Last night in the House of Commons, a lengthened debate was held on a motion by Mr. Stewart for the gradual relinquishment of the cultivation of opium. Lord George Hamilton, speaking in opposition to the proposition, showed that this stimulant was best suited to the habits and necessities of Eastern nations, and that Government was not responsible for its use. He further said that the deleterious effects of opium-eating were exaggerated; that the proposed alteration would augment the evil tenfold and would lead to increased taxation. The motion was negatived by 94 against 57 votes.

OBITUARY.—General Riddell.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

LONDON, 26TH JUNE.

The *Globe* to-day announces that Her Majesty's ships now engaged in the suppression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, have been prohibited to overhaul any ihows in the Gulf of Aden, the established limits of which being from the Straits of Bab El Mandeb to Cape Guardafui.

THE GARONNE INUNDATIONS.

PARIS, 26TH JUNE.

Further details, of a heart rending nature, concerning the disastrous inundations at Toulouse, report that at present 215 corpses have been found, and that the destruction of property has been immense. Twenty thousand persons have been rendered destitute and Marshal MacMahon has gone to Toulouse to afford succour.

ANOTHER BURMESE DACOIT CAPTURED—RUMOUR OF REBELLION UNCONFIRMED.

RANGOON, 22ND JUNE.

Another dacoit who was concerned in the murder of Colonel Hamilton has been captured. Three still remain at large.

It is rumoured here that a rebellion has occurred in Mandalay, but the rumour is unconfirmed.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 25TH JUNE.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	46,000	bales.
Do do Imports of Cotton....	52,000	do
Do do Surats....	6,000	do
Do do Stock of Cotton....	980,000	do
Do do Surats....	135,000	do

Surats during the week have been very freely offered and prices have been rather irregular.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 5.

The Manchester market to-day shows a downward tendency.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s.	
8½ lbs. do.	8s. 7½d.	} nominal.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 1¾d.	

3 per cent. Consols for account .. 93⅞

5 do. French Rente, 1872.. 103¾

Bar Silver 55 13/16

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Strathclyde.

SEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 26TH JUNE, 9.45 A.M.

French mail steamer D. Joannah, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 27TH JUNE, 8 A.M.

French steamer Irrawaddy, from Aden, arrived.

TECOMALLEE, 26TH JUNE, 4-17 P.M.

H. M.'s steamer Philomel, from Galle, arrived to-day.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W., Ther 80. Fall of rain 2 inches 65 cents.

CARWAR, 27th June, 5 P.M.—Weather squally, wind W. S. W. 3 to 4, Ther 83, Bar. 29·87. Fall of rain 75 cents.

MANGALORE 27th June, 4 50 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W., Ther. max. 81, min. 76, W. B. 79, Bar. 29·73. Fall of rain 3 inches 4 cents.

VINGORLA, 7th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. stron, Ther. 90. Fall of rain 1 inch 90 cents.

THE Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

THE Calcutta *Daily News* hears that tenders for the life loan to the amount of nearly fifteen millions sterling were made. Of course this implies that some ten millions were offered below the fixed minimum.

IT is stated in a Rangoon journal that Sir Douglas Forsyth was feted at every village he passed, and that his escort was "plentifully supplied with bread and mutton at the expense of the King of Burma."

THE *Mdras Mail* is informed on good authority that the Nizam Railway loan, on which 6 per cent. is payble, is being taken up at home at 97 or thereabouts, which implies that the Stock Ex change appreciates the circumstances of the case.

IT is reported that Mr. M. Percy, the Post Master of Calcutta, has been advised by his medical attendants to take leave immediately. Mr. Percy will leave Calcutta this week, and it is not yet known who will be the new Calcutta Post Master during his absence.

THE South Beach Madras on Wednesday evening was infested with swarms of flies, winged ants, and other insects to such an extent that the riders, drivers, and walkers had to whisk them off every minute with pocket handkerchiefs, the wavings of which afforded a curious spectacle.

A LETTER from Mandalay, in the *Rangoon Gazette* says, that it is the intention of the King of Burmah to send an embassy shortly to America. While Woondouk Kohain will go to Washington, Thandaunin Mung Galay is mentioned as having been appointed by the King to go to Italy.

THE spirit of charity is still alive amongst the Bombay masonic fraternity, at a practical example of this has been given by the Scotch Lodges and Chapters. They have been the first subscribers to the European General Hospital Endowment Fund. The first payment was made by one of the Chapters.

LIEUT. A. AWDRY, R.E. has reigned his appointment of Private Secretary to E. the Governor of Madras, and Mr. A. T. Arulel has been appointed to succeed him. Mr. Arundel has been Assistant and Acting Additional Sub-Collector in Tinnevelly for the last few years, during which time he has earned the spect and confidence of the Government. He landed in India in 1865.

THE Peshawur corresponden of the Lahore paper writes that the Amir of abul has summoned the Chiefs and Sirdars of the Khyber with a view of opening that rout and that the Khyberies demand an annu payment of Rs. 80,000 for so doing. The sa paper learns from the Peshawur frontier tha caravan has lately been robbed by the Wazir on the Kooram route.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to stathat Major General W. N. Pace died at Coono on the morning of the 21st instant of hepat disease. He entered the Madras Army in 184 was appointed to the Staff Corps in 1866, and as gazetted in January, 1873. His health had be very unsatisfactory for the last two years, an he resigned the service on that account at the end of last December.

THE refugees from Yunan, bwoen ninety and a hundred in number, chiefly sre boys, it is said, who have lately arrived in Rngoon, had a narrow escape from the murderou clutches of that infamous celebrity, Lesseeté, who sent two hundred men to Bhamo in pursit of them. The British authorities, however shipped off the unfortunates by steamer, and so they will be humanely provided for in Britis Burma by the Chief Commissioner.

THE heavy rain that fell in mas districts in Bengal during the week ended the 9th of June has done some damage to the rice on low lands and to jute and til; but, on the whole, the prospects of the crops are favourable. In the Nowkhali District, we learn from the *Englishman*, on the 13th a violent gale passed over Lakhipur and the neighbourhood; thirty-four houses and many trees were blown down. Two men sustained severe injuries, and an old woman was carried away by the wind, and impaled on a branch of a mangoe tree, and died from the wound.

IT may concern those interested in the improvement of the Australian breed of horses, to hear that Mr. Oxborne, of New South Wales, has received by the P. and O. Golconda, from this country, two Arab stallions and an Arab mare. It is also stated that, so far from there being any surplus of horses in the Australian colonies, in Victoria at least the feeling is that it would be as well if the number of horses annually exported to India was considerably reduced, as horses that would make first class hunters and steeple-chasers are yearly bought up by the Indian traders.

AN accident occurred at gunfire at Agra on Tuesday night, and arose in the following way. The corporal whose duty it was to fire the gun is very shortsighted, and as the night was very dark he could not easily find the vent. The gunner went to his side without having sprung the rammer, which he immediately returned to do after the corporal had pricked the cartridge. The latter not knowing he had left his side pulled the lanyard immediately the bugle had sounded, and the poor fellow who was at the gun's mouth at once had both arms blown away, one being shattered to pieces. The unfortunate man is reported to be doing well in hospital.

WITH regard to the appointment of a Public Prosecutor at Kurrachee, our daily contemporary is very wide of the mark in supposing that the native gentleman he alludes to is likely to be selected, for he will certainly not be appointed again to that office. Our contemporary is evidently not acquainted with the peculiar circumstances surrounding this appointment. Nor will his remarks have the effect on the Government that he anticipates. A European gentleman, a member of the Bar, has the best claim to the post, and his long experience in Sind and thorough knowledge of the language and people of that part of the Presidency, place him on this occasion in at least as favourable a position as any of the other competitors.

WRITING about Burma affairt our Madras correspondent says:—Although the telegraph speaks so hopefully of a peaceful solution to present difficulties, it does not by any means follow that such will be the case, nor is there anything decisive so far to lead us to think so. The warlike preparations spoken of in my last are all completed; stores and munition have been inspected, and a move is still anticipated. It is rumoured that in the event of no war with, Burma, the 80th Regiment will be sent through up to the frontier, though what their ultimate destination is to be has not transpired. It is evident that some movement is intended by the authorities though what it actually is has been kept very secret; probably it depends on the turn events may take.

LADY ANNA GORE LANGTON, who, with her daughter, will dispense the hospitalities of Government House, Madras, during the Viceroyship of her brother, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, is said to be a stanch and vigorous supporter and advocate of the "Women's Rights" movement. She has lectured, and made many a speech, and is anxious in a general way to set the world to rights by redressing her sex's real or imaginary wrongs. She is both clever and amusing, but rather dictatorial. She is conscious of being the daughter of one, and sister to another Duke, as well as of being heiress presumptive to a British Earldom. So a *regime* at Government House that will at least have the attribute of novelty is before us, remarks the *Madras Mail*, and male officials who, with a distinguished authoress, regard woman as "one of Nature's agreeable blunders."

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Calcutta to carry on an appeal to the Privy Council in what has been called the great unchastity case. In this case the High Court of Bengal ruled, on grounds of general application, that unchastity in a Hindoo widow is no cause for forfeiture of property. Against this decision some native gentlemen of Calcutta have considered it advisable to appeal. The High Court of Calcutta withheld its permission for the filing of a special appeal, on the ground that the value of the property in dispute was only Rs. 75. It was therefore necessary to move the Privy Council on the preliminary point. At last leave to appeal has been granted on condition that the appellants undertake to bear the whole costs of the litigation, whatever may be the result of the appeal and deposit £300 as security for the costs of the respondents. The point involved in this appeal is an important one, inasmuch as it affects the inheritance of property by Hindoo widows who lead an immoral life after the death of their husbands.

GREAT importance is attached in St. Petersburg to an article in the semi-official *Journal de St. Petersburg* which reads a very severe lecture to Prince Bismarck's organ at Berlin, the *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, on the virtuous indignation of that paper at the recent alarming reports about Germany and France. The Russian journal points out that it was the *Nord-deutsche* itself which was partly the cause of these alarms, that great responsibility is attached to the position of a semi-official organ, and that it is very unbecoming in such one to set itself into a fighting attitude whenever some absurd rumour is circulated. This, of course, is regarded by the Russians as an indirect reprimand addressed by Prince Gortschakoff to Prince Bismarck, and they triumph at the idea that Russia has given such a sharp lesson to the man who is feared by every other power in Europe. The extraordinary irritation created at Berlin by the statement that the Emperor Alexander had come to that city in order to extinguish the sparks of an impending conflagration is looked upon at St. Petersburg here as confirming the above view.

COLONEL RUNG JUNG, the Nepaulese officer and kinsman of Sir Jung Bahadoor, between whom and a British officer an encounter took place on the railway platform at Howrah some time ago, resulting in a blow being struck by the former and returned with interest by the latter, has, we learn from the *Pioneer*, forwarded to the Supreme Government a full and fitting apology for the assault, with a view to its being handed to the gentleman aggrieved. The demand for this apology—the form of the apology itself having, we understand, been dictated by the Government—was accompanied by a written assurance from that gentleman, received through the Adjutant-General of the Army, that in pushing the Nepaulese officer hastily aside on the occasion in question he was not aware of his rank, and this assurance will now probably be followed by an expression of satisfaction with the sufficiency of the apology and of regret at the occurrence. The conduct of both officers was evidently rather intemperate, the *Pioneer* thinks, and the concessions imposed on either seem to have been fairly apportioned to their mutual blame. After this, we need not add that the story started by a Calcutta paper to the effect that the Viceroy called on the British officer to apologize, with sundry characteristic embellishments, is an idle invention, or worse.

THE subject of primary education engaged the attention of Sir G. Campbell, during the time he was Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and for promoting it as far as possible, he laid down certain general principles which have been carried out. Some attempts have been made by Sir R. Temple to ensure an improved curriculum in some at least of the primary schools, and for this purpose the Director of Public Instruction prescribed for such schools a higher scholarship standard, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to form a correct opinion as to results. The progress of the primary schools throughout Bengal is apparently satisfactory, but especially with reference to female education, the satisfactory progress of which is noticed by Sir R. Temple in the following paragraph from His Honor's Minute on primary Schools. Sir Richard says:—"I am especially glad to find it stated in this report that the difficult problem of female education, which has so long engaged and baffled the efforts of Government, is being solved by the new system of primary education. Without being too sanguine, it is evident that some success has been already attained, and that a favourable opportunity offers for doing more good. This action is said to be almost entirely spontaneous on the part of the people. I approve of the principle of holding out encouragement to the "gurus" (village school masters) to induce girls to come to their "pathshalas" or rustic school houses; the manner in which such encouragement should be given can best be settled by the local committees, whether by an addition to the stipend of the guru proportioned to the number of girls taught by him, or by rewards to such gurus as can show the largest number of girls who have attained a certain degree of proficiency. I have much pleasure in observing the prizes offered by liberal and public spirited native gentlemen of the district, viz., Baboo Bilash Chandra and Barada Prasonna Chuckerbarty of Sambamatpore, Baboo Chandra Kanta Sen of Basanda, and Baboo Kali Nath Biswas of Jalabary."

BOMBAY.

SELLING A CHAIN.—Ameer Tyab was convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee on Saturday last of having stolen a silver neck chain value Rs. 18, the property of Moosa Kajee, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

ASSAULTING A CHILD.—Rejanna Nursoo and Surwanna Heerappa were convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee, on Saturday last, of having assaulted Sankee, girl, and were fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 1 respectively.

TORTURE.—Dhondoo Wittoo, a cart driver, for having ill-used his bullocks, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday last.—Suddoo Appajee having pleaded guilty before the same Magistrate to the charge of having committed the same offence, was fined Rs. 10.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—Essub Addum was charged at the Fort Police Court on Saturday last, with having assaulted a man named Gopal Khimjee, a tom-tom maker. The complainant said that on the previous day in Bhendy Bazaar, the prisoner who was drunk, came by him and kicked him without having received the slightest provocation. The prisoner was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, before whom the case was heard.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court for this year commences to-day under the presidency of Mr. Justice Marriott. Twenty-three cases in all have been committed by the different magistrates, in which the same number of prisoners are implicated,—14 of them being Hindoos, 7 Mahomedans, 1 European and 1 Parsee.

THE GHOST.—The performance on Saturday night at the Ghost's new haunt, which we had the pleasure of witnessing, was really capital. The illusion presented under the title of "Ye Past, Present and Future" is extremely well effected, and should be seen by everyone. The "Haunted Miser" is a laughable sketch, which forms a capital termination to this clever entertainment. We hope to notice his performance some other time.

A DETERMINED THIEF.—A woman named Gunga was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper on Saturday last, and charged on five separate charges—four of theft and one of illegal possession. In the first case she was charged with stealing a brass lota and plate, and having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. To the other charges she also pleaded guilty. They were (1) stealing different drinking and other utensils; (2) stealing different small articles, (3) stealing a copper chatty, for each of which offences she was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, making a total term of two years; and (4), to being in unlawful possession of a blanket, lota, and some other things, for which she was sentenced to one day's further imprisonment.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A boy aged ten years was charged on Saturday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr Nana Morojee, with having stolen an umbrella belonging to Barkia Sonoo, and was, on conviction, sentenced to receive two stripes. Tookaram Dewjee was then charged with having received the umbrella knowing it to be stolen, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 or two months. The same prisoners were further charged with being in possession of another umbrella, reasonably suspected of having been stolen by them, and were sentenced to receive fifty stripes each, or pay a fine of Rs. 5 for the first offence. The boy was further charged with stealing another umbrella belonging to Nana Dyall, and was sentenced to receive the same punishment as for the other offences, making a total of six stripes.

EVEN VACCINATION MADE A CAUSE OF OPPRESSION.—A case has recently occurred, which demonstrates the prevalence of oppression in this country, even when the humane objects in view might be supposed to have exactly the opposite effect. The story goes that a child infant was vaccinated some short while since, and after a few days the Brahmin and two peons belonging to the Vaccination Department visited the house to extract the lymph from the infant's arm. They demanded in this brutal manner, bordering on tone that the mother should take the child up and follow them about wherever they were to distribute the lymph. They were entreated not to do this as the child was in a high fever, upon which they proceeded to threaten to take up the infant themselves, and were only deterred from their purpose by having given to them the only sum that could be got at the time—twelve annas—upon receiving which they quietly went away. They demanded one rupee. Some enquiry should be made to ascertain whether a practice of this sort is often resorted to by the subordinates of the Vaccination Department. It is extremely probable that this is only one of the thousand and one acts of oppression perpetrated by the accredited servants of Government under the name of the *sircar ke hookum*, and for which on the head of the *ma bap sircar* are heaped curses by the ignorant and luckless poor.

THE amount realised by the Exhibition of native manufactures in the Poona City is said to be 1,200 rupees. It has now been closed and the prizes are being allotted to the successful competitors.—*Deccan Herald.*

MR. TULPULAY, Vakeel of the Tallygaum Small Cause Court, was convicted of stealing wood, by the Railway Magistrate on the 22nd instant, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Some other men who were arrested on suspicion of complicity were acquitted for want of evidence.—*Id.*

SIX rioters at Wargaum have been convicted by Mr. Johns, the First Assistant Magistrate. The ringleader has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500; the Police Patel to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the four others to pay a fine of one hundred rupees each, in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.—*Id.*

A PROPOSAL has been made by the Municipality to levy a new tax on products rather than borrow the money to pay the expenses of taking the Kurruckwasla water into the City of Poona. The point has yet to be argued. We have to thank the Municipality for widening and thus improving some of the roads, and for pulling down some of the most unsightly shops and houses. The improvement was much needed and is highly creditable to the Municipality. But they should not stop here. The gullies about the city stand much in need of repairs; the rain which is now falling will make them almost impassable, and they were in some place disgusting enough before the rain began to fall.—*Id.*

IRREGULAR TRAINS.—On Monday our local train was an hour late, but on account of the wrong alone. A Marathi local paper states that some European soldiers made their way to the Chinchwad station of the G. I. P. Railway, and having entered the Telegraph Office injured the wires, so that the "line clear" message could not be received to authorize the train to start. The station master was obliged to send men to Kirkee to ask whether the line was clear, and the public—but especially the passengers—had to bear the delay as best they could. European or native soldiers should be well looked after to prevent their doing such wanton mischief. We believe that the men will be tried by the Railway Magistrate, and we hope that others may thus be prevented from following their example.—*Id.*

THE conduct of the Municipal Council in view of the approaching visit is admirable in the extreme. The members do not waste their time in voting supplies of money or in suggesting schemes to pleasure the Prince. They know the patriotic spirit of the inhabitants of Bombay, and that money and amusement are sure to be provided; so they have been employing their time over the perfecting of a scheme which, carried out, shall impress our royal visitor with the high degree of civilization to which we have attained. They have voted an address to the Prince; and, in their caution that there should be no hitch in the proceedings, have also named the gentleman who shall deliver it into the hands of His Royal Highness The Municipal Council has done its duty. It is impossible to overrate the admiration and pleasure the Prince will feel when he encounters on his landing one of the oldest English customs. But why have we no mayor and aldermen? Could we not beg, borrow, or steal some from England? An English mayor in his robes, seated on an elephant and reading an address to a Prince of Wales, would form an imposing picture.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

BAPTISM AND RECEPTION OF THE COWLEY SISTER INTO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The *Catholic Examiner* of Saturday last has the subjoined notice of the ceremony on Sunday last at St. Peter's, Bandora:—

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NEW SCHEME FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AT ENGLISH RATES.

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The obvious advantages thus gained place this new method on a pedestal of its own and recommend it as a decided improvement upon the old plan. The economical resources of the age could not be displayed in a more inviting manner than this and, moreover, if ever the incurring of liabilities to be discharged at some future time could be shown to be right and proper, to do so for the purpose of securing a sum of money on a life policy, under average circumstances very much larger than the lien given thereon, may be regarded as a very judicious act. In the instance already alluded to, the payment of Rs. 36 would secure at Indian rates Rs. 1,000; by incurring a liability of Rs. 12-5-4, the difference between the Indian and English rates, and the security for which is the policy for Rs. 1,000, the insurer is relieved of a considerable pressure on his annual income and simply takes the risk of this difference being at some indefinite period a charge upon the Rs. 1,000. The sum of Rs. 1,000 is a very small sum for a life policy—five or ten times the amount is the average extent of life policies—and in that case the saving of five or ten times the sum of Rs. 12-5-4 becomes an appreciable amount when paid for a number of years in succession.

It is unnecessary to go into further details of this new scheme, for those are matters that the insurance office settles with the insurer, but the chief point of interest is the absolute saving of the Indian rates on life policies which may now be effected by any one who wishes to insure his life. One of the drawbacks that many complain of who pass the best portion of their lives here in India, but who would gladly insure their lives, is the heavy charge made by insurance offices. This complaint can no longer be made; the incubus of Indian rates is removed, the burden is shifted from the shoulders of the insurer to the principal sum to be paid life-policy, and though this is done by incurring a debt the immediate gain is great, and under only very exceptional circumstances would this debt be a serious charge on the policy when the time comes to realise the sum due by the insurance office.

Those who have the money to spare will probably prefer to secure the full value of their policy to their families and will, therefore, pay the Indian rates, but to a large number of persons any lightening of the burden of expenses for such a purpose as life assurance will be doubtless estimated at its real value. There are necessarily certain disadvantages connected with this new scheme which will be apparent at once, but it may be regarded as a move in the right direction, because it gives to insurers an option which they did not before possess and makes life assurance an easier matter than it has ever before been in India.

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His Lordship, in giving judgment, said:—In this case the plaintiff has filed a suit claiming the sum of Rs. 15,000 as damages alleged to have been sustained by him by his wrongful dismissal from the service of the defendants, which he entered under an agreement dated the 3rd of May 1873, by which it is agreed by and between the plaintiff of the first part, and the defendants of the other part, that the plaintiff should perform all the duties of sub-editor of the *Times of India*, in the same manner that the previous sub-editor had done. That agreement was for a space of three years, and in consideration of the duties which the plaintiff had to discharge it was stipulated that he should receive the sum of Rs. 500 per mensem, for the first year, and an additional or further sum of Rs. 100, making Rs. 600 per mensem during the second year, and that in like manner he should receive a sum of Rs. 700 per mensem during the third year. As may be gathered from what I have already said, the plaintiff left England in accordance with the terms of this agreement, and arrived in Bombay on the 11th of June in the same year, that is to say, 1873. Upon his arrival, he at once entered upon the discharge of his duties, which he continued to perform until the 2nd day of June in the following year, 1874, upon which date he received a letter from the defendants informing him that they no longer required his services—in fact dismissing him. (Reads letter of 2nd June 1874 giving plaintiff notice of dismissal). Now, before considering the case set up in justification, it will, perhaps, be better if I should allude to a matter which has been mentioned by the plaintiff. After the execution of the agreement, he states that a conversation took place, and that during this conversation it was arranged, that the work upon the paper should be divided among the gentlemen who constituted the staff in the most convenient manner, and thus Mr. Blanchard was to be enabled to devote more time than he had done to the writing of the sub-editorials, leaders, and other articles. Now, there is no doubt but that the conversation alluded to did take place, but that could in no way amount to a modification of the agreement, no matter what was said at that conversation. It was a verbal one, and the plaintiff was therefore bound to perform the agreement as it stood. Now the question at issue depends upon the eye, or no of the plaintiff's performances of his duties as described in the agreement. The defendants having dismissed the plaintiff, it devolves upon them to sustain their right of so doing, and this they can only do in either of two ways, i.e., upon either of two grounds, from the ground of a wilful refusal on the part of the plaintiff to perform the work he had stipulated to do; or, secondly, on the ground of the plaintiff's continually neglecting to perform that work, in a proper and sufficient manner, in accordance with the words and spirit of the agreement by which he undertook the duties referred to. With reference to the sum of £25 which, the defendants claim, was given with the intention that the plaintiff should, in return for it, write a series of articles; this, I regret to find, the plaintiff denies, and I say I regret to find it so, because it is not pleasant to find that such a dispute has arisen. As it appears to me, this £25 was given by Colonel Lees to Mr. Geary for Mr. Blanchard, and was to be given to him by Mr. Geary with a request that he should, during the passage out to India, take notes of every thing which would form suitable topics for a series of articles, to be written on his arrival, or during the passage, descriptive of what he had seen and experienced on the way out. The acceptance of this cheque is admitted by the plaintiff, who, however, denies that there was any obligation whatever attached to its receipt. Now it is quite clear that the cheque was not made the subject of a contract, i.e. of a legal, or binding contract, but a simple request was made by Mr. Geary, assuming that Mr. Geary's version is true, which request did not constitute as I have said, a legal contract, though, as a matter of fact, the act of taking the cheque was morally binding on the plaintiff, but not being legally binding, the plaintiff having failed to satisfy any agreement he may have made in respect to it, is not a justification of the alleged wrongful dismissal. The defendants further proceed to justify the dismissal, on the ground that the plaintiff did not discharge his duties in a proper and sufficient manner, as he ought to have done. To look into this defence, we may divide the time during which the plaintiff was engaged on the *Times* into two periods, namely one from the time when he entered upon his duties, until the 24 h of April, 1874, the day on which he received the resolution of the proprietors calling upon him to discharge the duties of sub-editor, as defined in his agreement. Now, in this letter, he alleges that during the first part of the period just mentioned, or immediately or shortly after his arrival, the plaintiff showed great disinclination to enter upon the duties of sub editor, and he would appear to have considered that those duties were more or less derogatory to a gentleman of his profession and literary attainments. Accordingly as Mr. Geary alleges, he said that he would not do them, and said an oath, after words he found herself in the Convent of the Daughters of the Cross at Bandora. We heartily congratulated her on her happiness; and, at the same time, invite those who read of her conversion, to pray for the conversion of those who have come out with her to India with the sincere and simple-hearted desire of doing good for God's sake.

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Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee then read the report of the proceedings and operations of the associations during the past two years from which we are only able to take a few extracts.

In submitting the sixth and seventh annual reports of the Bombay Association, your Committee have to express their regret that owing to the absence of their Secretary, who was deputed to England on a most important mission, and to the professional engagements of the gentlemen who were appointed to act as Honorary Secretaries, your Committee were unable to prepare and present the sixth annual report when due last year. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, who was appointed Acting Honorary Secretary, having resigned the post in July last, your Committee nominated Mr. Vishvanath Trimbak Telang to fill the office. Your Committee's best thanks are due to both these gentlemen for the trouble they took in conducting the affairs of the Association during the period they occupied the seat of Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee.

In the beginning of the year 1873 the Secretary, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, proceeded on a tour through Gujrat and to Poona, for the purpose of enquiring into the real condition, wants and grievances of the people and especially of the agricultural and working classes, and for collecting trustworthy information for submission to the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance, which had, for two years, been engaged in taking evidence in London chiefly of European officials, most of whom had made one stand, and in many instances incorrect, representations, and had exhibited a bias in favour of the administration of affairs as conducted by Government under the present faulty system. In being necessary to counteract the effect of such testimony and to place before the Indian Finance Committee the real facts and the views of our countrymen, your Committee made arrangements to depute Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee to England on behalf of the Bombay Association and the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

Your Committee having received intelligence through Captain W. C. Palmer, Acting Honorary Secretary of the East India Association that the Indian Finance Committee were willing to take the evidence of such qualified natives as would be deputed from India, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee left Bombay for England on the 14th April 1873 in company with Mr Dadabhai Naoroji, the distinguished Honorary Secretary of the East India Associa ion, who proceeded on a similar mission.

Mr. Nowrojee appeared before the Finance Committee on the 17th June 1873 and his examination which continued for 7 days, was concluded on the 22nd July.

In the course of his evidence Mr. Nowrojee was subjected to a long cross-examination by the Right Hon'ble A. S. Ayrton, Chairman, and several other members of the Finance Committee.

The elaborate evidence given by Mr. Nowrojee before the Indian Finance Committee will, your Committee trust, satisfy you regarding the manner in which our delegate has discharged the onerous task entrusted to him. For a full official record of his evidence your Committee refer you to the Third Report of Indian Finance Committee published in the Blue Book in November 1873 by the order of Parliament, p. 366 to 414, p. 463 to 478 and p. 529 to 543.

In their second Report, dated 9th May 1873, the Indian Finance Committee brought to the notice of the House of Commons the complaint urged by the Bombay Association in their Report for the year 1871, and by the East India Association of London regarding the want of independent native testimony on the Financial Administration of British India, and recommended that competent natives of India should be invited to come over to England to give evidence before the Committee at the expense of Government. Arrangements were accordingly made by the Government of India for deputing qualified natives from the different Presidencies; but before they could be carried out, the Liberal Ministry dissolved the Parliament, the Government were unexpectedly defeated and were succeeded by the Conservatives under the leadership of Mr. Disraeli. Owing to this sudden and unexpected occurrence and to the election of a new Parliament, the Finance Committee were deprived of the services of nearly one-half of their members, who lost their seats in Parliament.

The Government therefore declined to re-appoint the Indian Finance Committee last year; but appointed a small Select Committee to enquire into the expenditure defrayed in England out of the revenues of India. It is therefore apprehended that, owing to the occurrence, just referred to, the result of three years' incessant labor on the part of the Finance Committee is likely to prove abortive unless means are taken to re-appoint the Committee so as to enable it to finish the enquiry and report the result to Parliament.

The new Committee sat last year and took evidence regarding the expenditure incurred and defrayed in England in connection with the army of India. In submitting the result of their enquiry the Finance Committee make the following important observation, in their Report, dated 28th July last :—

"Your Committee have received an impression from these sources that charges have in some instances been imposed upon India which ought to have been borne by England. Your Committee do not wish strongly insist on the importance of securing for India strict impartiality in all her financial arrangements with this country, and they agree in the opinion, which was very emphatically expressed by the Marquis of Salisbury, that the most effectual way of securing financial justice for India is for the House of Commons to be constantly watchful on her behalf."

Your Committee further regret to learn that this new Committee not having been re-appointed this year by Government, has also come to an untimely end.

In July 1873 Mr. L. Ashburner, Revenue Commissioner, N. D., came forward and, through the medium of the Bombay papers, attempted to controvert important portions of the evidence given by our Secretary before the Finance Committee. He adduced many instances with a view to show that Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was guilty of "exaggeration and error." Mr. Nowrojee immediately published in England and sent out to Bombay a complete vindication of his evidence, proving the substantial accuracy of all his statements and showing that Mr. Ashburner was entirely wrong.

Your Committee are sorry to report that Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhoy and the late Mr. Venayekrow Jagonnathjee Sunkersett resigned the office of Vice-President, severed their connection with the Bombay Association in 1873, and that several other members have also seceded from the Bombay Association without assigning any cause. Your Committee regret to say that during the last two years the income of the Bombay Association has declined heavily and its resources have been seriously crippled.

The Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik and Mr. Cursetjee Nasserwanjee Camajee have been appointed Vice-Presidents to fill the above-mentioned vacancies.

India has sustained a heavy loss by the untimely death of Mr. Baldus Prichard, late Chairman of the Council of the East India Association and a sincere friend and well-wisher of our countrymen, who took an active part in the promotion of the cause of Indian Reform. He visited Bombay in November in 1873, when your Committee convened a public meeting in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, where he delivered an eloquent and thoughtful address on the right of India to representation in Government, the work of the East India Association, the duty of Indian Political Associations and their relation towards Government. He exhorted our countrymen to persevere in their efforts to seek justice and to assert their rights until they succeeded in obtaining adequate redress from Government and the Imperial Parliament.

Your Committee have to discharge another mournful duty in recording the deaths of Dr. Bhawoo Dajee and Mr. Venayekrow Jugonnathjee Sunkersett, who had been intimately connected with the Bombay Association since its establishment in 1852 as Honorary Secretaries and latterly as Vice-Presidents. These patriotic gentlemen always took an active part in all public movements having for their object the amelioration of the political, social, intellectual and moral condition of their countrymen.

After deducting the amount of disbursements there was a balance of Rs. 4,648-11-1 standing to the credit of the Bombay Association with the bankers, the New Bank of Bombay, on the 1st January 1875.

The remainder of the report contains details of the various petitions and memorials, which the Committee had prepared and forwarded to Parliament, &c., and forms a complete synopsis of the principal political events of the period which it embraces. At the conclusion it was proposed by Mr. Sheojawoodeen Tyabjee seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and unanimously resolved that the sixth and seventh annual reports of the Managing Committee just read be adopted and the accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Bombay Association from 1st January 1873 to 31st December 1874 be passed, and that they be printed and circulated amongst the members, subscribers and friends of the association.

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee in seconding this resolution said :—I came here, gentlemen, with no intention of addressing you, but as I have been asked to second this resolution, I cannot do so without making a few remarks on the subject of the sixth and seventh annual reports, which have just been read. I cannot go through the whole report but the last paragraph of those reports, gentlemen, calls for a few words. It must have produced sincere regret, showing as it does the precarious state of our association. The time is coming and is even now close at hand, when great questions will have to be faced by all in India, but more especially by natives. We often hear very much of the good effects and the good intentions of the present administration, but I think what you have just heard read will show you, although you must know it without that, that there are great faults and imperfections chargeable against the same administration. This is a vital question which will have to be faced, whether class, or party legislation is to continue or not ? When men like Mr. Eastwick come before us and ask us not to seek for the plum under the tree, but take our chance, we must ask if this is British legislation ? It is greatly to be regretted that so many of our members have seceded from our ranks, and left us considerably weakened at the very time when we most need to show a bold front.

Mr. Vundravundass Purshotumdass then proposed, and Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao seconded the following resolution, which was unanimously carried—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the President, Vice-President and other members of the Managing Committee for conducting the affairs of the association during the past four years."

It was then proposed by Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy second by the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, and unanimously resolved, "that the following gentlemen be elected office-bearers and members of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Association for the ensuing three years with power to add to their number, and to fill up vacancies :—*Managing Committee*—Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, K.C.S.I., President ; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., Hon. President ; Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, Esq., Vice-President ; Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlike Vice-President ; Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camajee, Esq., Vice-President.—*Members*—Keswejee Naique, Esq., Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., the Hon'ble Nacoda Mahomed Alli Rogay, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., Luckmidass Khimjee, Esq., Dadabhoy Nowrojee Esq., Morarjee Goculdass, Esq., Hurrychund Shivchund, Esq., Sheojawoodeen Tyabjee, Esq., Hormusjee Dadbhoy, Esq., Balajee Pandurang, Esq., Ramerishna Gopala Bhandarkar, Esq., Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, Janardhoon Soonram Gadgil, Esq., Ramchunder Wishnoo edgunkar, Esq., Rao Bahadoor Gunputrao Bhaskerjee Kusmath Trimbuk Telang, Esq., Bal Mugesh Wagle, Esq., and Dhirjlal Mathoordass, Esq. It was then proposed by the Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, seconded by Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., and unanimously resolved "that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, for his able conduct in the chair, and for his giving the use of his residence for holding this and other meetings of the Association." The meeting then broke up.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

PICKINGS FROM THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO."

WHIFFS.

A new movement in favour of cremation has been found in America. In a certain house, the father died and was duly cremated and his dust put in a jar and labelled *Powder-Papa-Poison*. A little time after some of the children were taken ill of green-gooseberry-gripes, and the doctor ordered a dose of *Animal Charcoal*. The jar of Papa-powder was taken down and administered in treacle. Its effect was marvellous, and now, as each new member of the family dies and is cremated, dust is put to dust to keep up the supply of family medicine.

A Correspondent of the *Pioneer* hailing from Mussoorie has brought the *Himalaya Chronicle* to the notice of the Allahabad paper, by stating that the new journal is following in the footsteps of its predecessor, the *Mussoorie Season*, and is rapidly descending the broad and easy path of personal abuse and scurrilous scandal which leads to destruction and suits for libel. This accusation appears to have exasperated the conductor of the *Himalaya Chronicle* who characterizes the whole statement as a spiteful, malicious libel, as "unsubstantiated lie," and says he will teach the "amateur Editor of the *Pioneer*" that the law will "not allow him to scatter libels broadcast over the country with impunity." As the *Pioneer* now its correspondents are in the habit of eating their words, and as the Editor of the *Chronicle* will probably make good his, we have the prospect of a rather interesting civil or criminal suit, in which the question to be decided will be, what amount of abuse one newspaper may legally publish against another.

There has been a proposition lately made to render "tick" for drinks, in hotel bills recoverable by legal process. This might cause great inconvenience in this thirsty weather, as men rarely carry these Spartan-like coins of India about in their pockets. *Figaro* would suggest that attention should rather be turned upon the absurd prices which it is the universal custom in Indian hotels to charge for liquor of all sorts. Albert Smith, years ago, wrote about "the Hotel Nuisance" of England, and denounced the excessive prices for almost any thing—washing your hands—half a crown—yes, Sir! Bread ans cheese and ale—four shillings—yes, Sir! Two lights—one sovereign—yes, Sir! If he had visited India instead of China, doubtless his wrath would have been stirred when he found what he had to pay here for what in such a climate is often a necessity more than a luxury. Bottle of beer—yes, Sir—twelve annas, or eighteen pence. Soda and Brandy, boy—yes, Sar—twelve annas, Sar! Bottle of (40 Rupees a dozen) Claret—yes, Sar—two Rupees—yes, Sar. Bottle of Champagne—yes, Sir—(real Goosebery) five rupees Sar! Some of these prices charged almost universally are at about 50 per cent. per month or at 600 per cent. per annum over the Indian market price. Let our paternal Government interfere, and we shall in ced be grateful.

THE EDITOR.

There are numerous ignorant and inexperienced people who imagine that the Editorial Sanctum must be a perfect Elysium of inconceivable bliss, and there are, even among my own acquaintance, several unsophisticated youths whose highest ambition is, at some future time, to occupy the Editorial chair. Only to the initiated few are the real secrets of the so-called Sanctum known, and they, if they pleased, could tell such tales of misery, of wretchedness and of dread as would make the most obstinate that the supposed Elysium might more appropriately be termed a Tartarus.

Let us, in the first place, suppose that an Editor's "Exchange" List is even of a moderately respectable length. In that case, he has every morning some sixty Newspapers to wade through, in order to extract for his own Journal choice tit-bits from this one and from that. The natural consequence of this daily wading is to imbue him with a distaste for Newspaper-reading : however decided a lover of pleasure he may be when, to him it is an irksome duty, from which he shrinks with a feeling very much akin to horror.

Nor is this all ; what a blessing if it were ! In addition to the Newspaper infliction, is the overwhelming correspondence of which he is the daily recipient. As sure as the postman's knock is heard, so sure is a fresh deposit on the table a few score of letters addressed to "the Editor ;" and the victimized Editor groans with exquisite mental torture as he surveys the appalling heap.

These are to a certain extent the mechanical portions of Journalism—a kind of routine work, more troublesome than pleasant. But they may be reckoned as nothing, and by that time, what with the arduous labour he has already undergone and what with the intense heat of the weather, he finds himself in a state of profuse perspiration and begins to feel languid and listless. But he durst not under any circumstances succumb to the feeling of lassitude, for the actual work of the day has not yet commenced. The new he has only scarcely entered and widely-circulated Journal," in the anxious hope that their grievances are ventilated and that they may soon hope for redress ; but only one or two are satisfied : as for the rest, some find themselves down in the "Notices to Correspondents," while others are totally ignored. Are these latter at all likely to entertain any sentiments of friendship for the man who disappoints their most sanguine expectations ? No, all his rejected contributors and disappointed correspondents, very naturally perhaps, become inimical to him. They omit no opportunity of abusing and vilifying him and his Paper, and brand him as the most unjust, the most ignorant, and the most undiscerning of men. For everyone whose good graces he has secured, there are at least a score with whom he is in bad odour ; and, yet, his life is supposed to be a most enviable one, and his felicity scarcely inferior to that of the Angels in Paradise !

I might mention a few more of the ills that daily beset his path—not the least among which is the constant annoyance to which he is subjected by the arrant stupidity of Printer's Devils—but what need to amplify any longer ? If you are really unconvinced after all this, I have already said, you will be unconvinced even though I should write volumes upon the subject. I shall therefore only add a few lines from a well known Poet—an epitaph on one whose livelihood was gained by purely intellectual labour :—

"Here lies poor Ned Purdon from misery freed,
Who long was a Book-seller's hack ;
He led such a life—one life is too hard—
I don't think he'd wish to come back !

If the rhyme and metre allowed, and for "Book-seller's hack" I could have read "Editor," the verse would have been equally as applicable.

ASMODEOUS.

INDIAN CURRY.

A Fact for Cato.

A Gentleman who was sharply criticising in public some of the modern fashions in female dress, was lately answered by a sad-eyed woman : "If you men would let the women's dresses alone, there would be much less foolishness and misery in the world."

Spiritual Food.

A number of Clergyman in England have been summoned to the County Court for not paying their Sexmonbills to the Sermon-manufactories. This must be very pleasing to the parishioners of these good parsons. Sermons, we are told, are our spiritual food ; one of the divinely appointed means for the sustenance of our souls from "The Word." *Figaro* would like to know how much inspiration is included in the 13s. 4d. per quarter which some of these gentlemen are supposed to pay for the weekly supply of spiritual food for their flocks ? He has hitherto had a notion somehow it was given "without money and without price."

JOKES AND JOTTINGS.

A Gentleman in Chowringhee has his punkah pulled through a hole in the floor, and, whenever his punkah-wallah goes to sleep, he is in the habit of pouring water down through the hole. At least, he says in the habit, but lately he has given up the practice. For, one day, the punkah-wallah set his master's dress suit underneath the punkah-rope and then left. After diligently pouring water down the hole for half an hour, the gentleman went downstairs to investigate. We understand that he is filled with regret at the prolonged absence of that punkah-wallah.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

'ROYAL DAY' AT HURLINGHAM.

(*The World.*)

'As it fell upon a day in the merry month of May,' and very late in the 'merry month' too, we might well have counted on something better than November weather in which to celebrate this 'royal day' and the fashionable inauguration of Tent-pegging at Hurlingham. A downpour of rain was a contingent possibility for which a clouded and sunless sky had prepared us ; and there are not wanting evidences of wise precautions taken to meet this by all the various forms and cunning devices known as 'wraps.' But a sudden lowering of the temperature to such an unpleasant extent, and a nipping eagerness in the air that chilled like an iced bath, were things not within the range of speculation. It is provoking that the rain will not fall and render a recourse to water proofs excusable. While the sullen clouds refuse to break into showers, though they veil every ray that could have tempered the keen breeze, the wearing of those 'hideous things' is not to be thought of ; so the ladies thinly clad sit and shiver under the slight shelter of the umbrella-tents, or try to quicken the languid circulation by ceaseless moving to and fro across the dark sward. The bright groups are picturesque in the very violence of their contrast to the Tintoretto-like shades of the sombre background, and the moving figures under thespreading oaks and elms give just the points of subtle light and colour that the laggard sun refuses. But who can have feeling for colour or an eye for the picturesque when limbs are numbed and senses dulled by apprehensions of rheumatism and influenza ?

'Sitting in a pleasant shade' is a placid enjoyment for which we often long and sigh, but to-day there is just a little too much shade to make the pleasantness of it obvious. Even to such gloom, however, there is some relief. But for the coldness of the raw air we should not have known how the soft light of a white shawl wound negligently round her neck would set off the delicate bloom of that fair girlish face, or how the grace of the lithe figure would be enhanced by the fall of its silken folds. We could not have told how charming was the combination of cream-coloured cashmere and ruby velvet in a dull dark setting, had we not seen this stately figure moving amid the gray shadows. Above all, we should not have had the pleasant intercourse in cosy groups, the little friendly gatherings crowded under the umbrella-tents, the sparkle and gaiety to compensate for the unlovely elements which we have mentioned. But over against an effort must be made to raise ourselves above the depressing influences, and even Hurlingham society thaws under such circumstances. To-day we seek amusement and are sought for it, and there is an air of unusual cordiality in the greetings one hears on every hand while everybody endeavours to make fun of the lugubrious surroundings. Here is a lady, who, laughingly chiding.

'Why didst thou promise such a beauteous day,
And make me travel forth without my cloak,
To let base clouds o'ertake me in my way ?'

tells you that in place of silks and laces and all the mysterious fluttering things that make womankind so bewitchingly attractive, she is muffled in waterproofs, and furs sables and sealskins ; and, of course, you say the right thing about the regret with which you would see that exquisitely becoming costume of Indian silk discarded for such abominations. Another declares that a picnic on the grass in such weather would be the most delightful thing in the world, if only the ground is not in the best possible state. The rain had rendered it soft and slippery ; the horses consequently are often uncertain in their stride, and the misses unusually frequent. As it is, however, one of the sergeants carries off his prey nearly every time, and the average of hits is about one in four ; while, at picking up the handkerchief, orange-cutting, and tilting at rings the old dexterity and precision come back to them, and the dozen troopers who have introduced this new pastime at Hurlingham are heartily cheered more than once.

Following the tent-pegging is a polo match between a civilian and a military team. In this the Household Cavalry is represented by no less than four officers, Lord H. Vane Tempest, Captain the Honourable Reginald Talbot, Captain Needham, and Mr. J. E. P. Spicer, while Captain Green of the 5th Lancers alone wields the stick on behalf of the Light Brigade. This is a very interesting match, but against these such superb players as the brothers De Murietta, Sir Bache Cunard, Mr. Gosling, and Captain Herbert. There is an exceedingly close struggle for the two first goals, which fall to each side respectively. Then the Blues assert their strength, and after some exciting play, in which their superiority in the science of polo is sufficiently demonstrated, the civilians come out the winners by five goals to two.

Meanwhile there has been a stirring in the crowd around the royal tent, the carriages are summoned, and in silence, as they came, so they depart. The 'coaches' are got ready, and there is a general move homewards. The ladies who came down with us have elected to get back by the same route in drags, so that, except in two or three cases, the 'whips' are left to themselves. There is a little chaff. A nervous coachman who has got into difficulty with his ribbons is asked why he isn't ready yet. A testy answer is promptly responded to by a request that 'Sam' should get along in front. 'Sam' obeying, and the way being thus cleared, we leave our friend, and file out rapidly through the fast diminishing crowd, glad to be away, and hoping that the next 'royal day' at Hurlingham may be somewhat better suited to the acclimatisation of a tropical sport.

THE BRIGHTON AQUARIUM AND SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS.

(*Times.*)

It is, no doubt, an advantage that there should be so many people in this country anxious to regulate the morals and habits of other people, but it is one which needs to be exercised with discretion. It is difficult to perceive that from any point of view this discretion has been observed in the recent revival of an Act of the reign of George III. in order to close the Brighton Aquarium on Sunday. The effect has been to show that the law on the subject is uncertain and antiquated, and to arouse strong party feelings in both the advocates and opponents of Sunday amusements ; but it is hard to see that we are in the least degree advanced towards a solution of the difficulty. Two counter-Deputations have now waited on the Home Secret y, one headed by the senior Member for Brighton, and the o her by Lord Shaftesbury ; and, perhaps, the Home Secretary was wise to protect himself against future invasions by a gentle warning that his floor was not safe. If there were a room large enough and safe enough at the Home Office, and if the Home Secretary were sufficiently patient, we have no doubt he might be edified by Deputations and counter Deputations on the subject to the end of the Session. It can not be hoped that the effect of raising the question will be to insure its being settled, for the subject is one of those on which opinions and convictions are hard to be reconciled, and which is therefore peculiarly unsuited for legislative or legal treatment. However, whether wisely or unwisely, the question has been raised ; two strong antagonistic influences are at war ; and the Home Secretary, now that both sides have had their say, has the troublesome task of acting as moderator, if possible, between them.

The main point, both of law and of fact, is sufficiently clear, whatever uncertain may exist in secondary matters. The Aquarium at Brighton has proved one of the most popular attractions of Sunday excursionists. The public are admitted on payment of sixpence, and may amuse themselves either in a Museum and Reading-Room, or in watching the fish in their tanks or in listening to a band which plays sacred music. This form of Sunday amusement has, of course, given great offence to a number of excellent people, of whom Lord Shaftesbury is the worthy head, and of the representative, and they, no doubt, deemed it nothing less than their duty to endeavour to stop what they consider such a desecration of the Sunday. But it proved that their only means for doing so was to appeal to an act passed nearly a hundred years ago, and certainly obsolete in some of its principal provisions. It recites that in the year 1781 certain houses, rooms, or places within the cities of London and Westminster, or in the neighbourhood thereof, have of late been opened for public entertainment or amusement upon the evening of Sunday, and also that at other houses, rooms, or places, under pretence of inquiring into religious doctrines, or expounding texts of Holy Scripture, "debates have frequently been held on the evening of the Lord's-day concerning divers texts of Holy Scripture by persons unlearned and incompetent to explain the same, to the corruption of good morals and to the great encouragement of irreligion and profaneness." Such places are according declared to be disorderly houses, and heavy cumulative penalties for every day on which they are open or for advertisements of their being open, may be recovered by informers. It is said, accordingly, that the Aquarium Company and the Brighton Railway Company have incurred penalties amounting to thousands of pounds. Those who have brought the Act into operation do not press for the penalty ; but some enterprising person might find it worth his while to speculate on a few suits. The Home Secretary is advised that he possesses the curious power of remitting all penalties thus incurred, but the Brighton Railway Company have given a distinct intimation to the contrary. The case was argued before the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Judges agreed that the Statute undoubtedly applies to the Aquarium, and that the penalty had been incurred. It has consequently become an important question to how many other places the Act is to be considered to extend that all the piers and public gardens must be closed, and even Battersea Park. The favourite resorts of fashion in London on Sunday, moreover, the Zoological, Botanical, and Horticultural Gardens, are also said to be menaced. Here, again, there is a conflict of legal opinion. Mr. Cross is advised that the Act does not apply to them, and the Aquarium Company that it does. These legal differences, however, do not seem to affect the main question. The Act does close popular places of amusement like the Brighton Aquarium, but leaves untouched fashionable resorts like the Zoological Gardens, the distinction would rouse such just popular indignation that it would not be maintained in practice ; and it is equally impracticable that it should be left to the Home Secretary's discretion to render a law of this kind a dead letter by remitting the penalties incurred under it. The fact must be recognized that, under the existing law, a prohibition of indefinite extent may be enforced against even the most innocent places of popular amusement on Sundays.

The very facts which Lord Shaftesbury quotes are sufficient to prove such an attempt to be impracticable. In one week in August 100,000 men are employed on Sundays on our railways, another 100,000 on river steamboats, and canals, 250,000 in public-houses and beershops, and 24,000 in connexion with cabs, omnibuses, and tramways in London alone. But what is the meaning of these figures, except that Sunday excursions and Sunday recreation have become the habits of vast masses of our people. For our present purpose we need not urge what Lord Shaftesbury might deem the objectionable character of those circumstances of our modern city life, this practice is actually wholesome and inevitable. But at all events, it exists. London people do, as a matter of fact, go down to Brighton on Sundays in thousands, and they will do so whether the Aquarium is open or not. If they thus seek a day's recreation at Brighton, what is gained by excluding them from a place in which the amusement is at least harmless ? When it is urged that if such entertainments are denied them, they will seek others in public-houses, Lord Shaftesbury replies that Sunday amusements and Sunday drinking go hand in hand ; but it is hard to believe that people will spend more of their time in a publichouse because they are harmlessly entertained in such a place. The plea for "one Single Day of Rest" will not bear to be pressed too far. It is most desirable, if not essential, that all classes should have their regular days of rest ; but it is not impossible for the servants of a Company or great establishment to relieve each other in turn. We would not be understood as arguing for the general opening of all places of amusement on Sunday, and no doubt not that great good is done by the religious zeal with which the principle of the Sabbath rest is maintained. All we urge is that it is quite impracticable to ignore the opinions and habits of the large mass of people to whom the Brighton Aquarium on Sundays is a welcome boon, and to enforce, in any attempt to do so, a prohibitory law must break down. The truth is that this is one of those questions of personal conviction on which it becomes more and more impossible for one portion of the community to coerce the rest by force of law. Lord Shaftesbury and his friends are conscientiously convinced that to frequent places of amusement on Sunday is a high moral and religious offence. There are other persons who maintain it to be a highly moral practice ; there are a far larger number of persons who regard it as a matter of indifference in itself, on which individual conviction should have free play. If the law is called into operation, the question will become one of conscience, and an embittered dispute may be set on foot, which will only have the effect of making the observers of the Sunday more strict, and those who seek amusement more reckless, if not more numerous. Arrayed in trailing robes of black silk with wide Rubens hats of velvet that throw a dusky shadow on the dreamy faces, these sisters remind one of two superb figures on the canvas of Velasquez. The crowd draws more closely round the central pavilion as the band begins to play more inevitably tende, and in the thick it is possible no longer to follow the movements of forms that have attracted us. It is the 'Row,' with the accidental features eliminated and all the characteristic essentials. Here are the familiar faces seem all to be here, and only the unknown are absent. With the royal party are the Duchess of Manchester, the Marchioness of Camden, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord Clonmel, Lord Suffield, Viscount Holmesdale, Lord Chesham, Mr. Chuston, the Russian Ambassador and Lord de Lisle. Here is Lord Ranelegh, ever ready to chat in his garrulous way to any body, in the next group ; Lord Scarborough and the Earl Aylesford ; a little farther off the Duke of Montrose, Sir William Gull, and Lord Willoughby de Broke ; and among the whips Lord Muncaster, Lord Bective, Colonel Ewart, and Captain Candy.

But meanwhile we are neglecting the tournament, which has now commenced in good earnest, and in which the royal visitors are taking evident interest. The Prince of Wales is sitting between his boys, and to them we may be sure what the talk of an enthusiastic cross-country rider would be at such a moment. The Princess looks on with the old bright happy smile which we have not seen too often of late. The Duchess seems the least bit wearied already. Such feats of agility are not quite new to her, and, perhaps, she is thinking that the Galanache are not so skilled in use of spear and horsemanship than these tent-peggers of the 5th. The practice with the lance is not in the usual form of the Royal Irish. It has already been explained that all the officers in whom the great 'pegging' strength lies are unavoidably absent. In addition to this, the ground is not in the best possible state. The rain had rendered it soft and slippery ; the horses consequently are often uncertain in their stride, and the misses unusually frequent. As it is, however, one of the sergeants carries off his prey nearly every time, and the average of hits is about one in four ; while, at picking up the handkerchief, orange-cutting, and tilting at rings the old dexterity and precision come back to them, and the dozen troopers who have introduced this new pastime at Hurlingham are heartily cheered more than once.

Following the tent-pegging is a polo match between a civilian and a military team. In this the Household Cavalry is represented by no less than four officers, Lord H. Vane Tempest, Captain the Honourable Reginald Talbot, Captain Needham, and Mr. J. E. P. Spicer, while Captain Green of the 5th Lancers alone wields the stick on behalf of the Light Brigade. This is a very interesting match, but against these such superb players as the brothers De Murietta, Sir Bache Cunard, Mr. Gosling, and Captain Herbert. There is an exceedingly close struggle for the two first goals, which fall to each side respectively. Then the Blues assert their strength, and after some exciting play, in which their superiority in the science of polo is sufficiently demonstrated, the civilians come out the winners by five goals to two.

Meanwhile there has been a stirring in the crowd around the royal tent, the carriages are summoned, and in silence, as they came, so they depart. The 'coaches' are got ready, and there is a general move homewards. The ladies who came down with us have elected to get back by the same route in drags, so that, except in two or three cases, the 'whips' are left to themselves. There is a little chaff. A nervous coachman who has got into difficulty with his ribbons is asked why he isn't ready yet. A testy answer is promptly responded to by a request that 'Sam' should get along in front. 'Sam' obeying, and the way being thus cleared, we leave our friend, and file out rapidly through the fast diminishing crowd, glad to be away, and hoping that the next 'royal day' at Hurlingham may be somewhat better suited to the acclimatisation of a tropical sport.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—June 5

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Valetudinar an (in the course of conversation with intelligent Passenger, whom he takes to be a Dignitary of the Church). "Now, what should you think was my Weight ?"

Gentleman in black. "Well Sir—let me see—you stand about five feet eleven, thirty inches across chest, and well say eleven inches deep—well, I should say, speaking at random, you would 'bit at about eleven stun' and three quarters !"

[Horror of Invalid—his fellow-passenger was an Undertaker.]

WAITING TO BE WON.

H.M. Ships Alert and Discovery, Captains Nares and Stevenson, sailed to the Arctic—Regions, May 29, 1875.

At her feet the Frozen Ocean, round her head the Auroral Lights,
Through cycles, chill and changeless, of six month-days and nights,
In her bride-veil, fringed with icicles, and of the snowdrift spun,
Sits the White Ladye of the Pole, still waiting to be won.

What suitors for her palace-gates have hoisted daring sail,
Though eye of man has never seen the face behind her veil !
So long sighed for, so hard served for, as this Queen, was never none,
Since the days of brave adventure and true service first begun.

To her feet their Norse blood urging sent the Vikingur throng,
Byrnie on back and axe in fist, in their war-drakes swift and strong.
There, bleaching on her threshold, lie the bones of ships and men,
With Red Eric that sailed Vinlandwards, never to steer south again.

To her cold threshold gellíots of the Zayder-Zee made way ;
With brave Barents, sturdy suitor, that would not be said nay ;
He set his heart to win her hand—but only saw, alas,
The glimmer of her wan white veil beneath the Polar Star.

In the steps of those Dutch suitors, English Captains, blithe and bold,
Since the spring-tide of good Queen Bess, faced fog and ice and cold ;
Frobisher, Grenville, Hudson, and Baffin, rolls of steel,
In quest of the Ice-Maiden urging North each pigmy keel.

As the desert track is measured by the wrecked ships of the sand,
So bleaching bones of men and hulls from berg and hummock stand.
To tell where in some high, hot, heart the Ice-wind's numbing breath
Chilled the wild blood coursing eager for that Bride of Snow and Death.

But still the white Watch-Maiden, that sits above the Pole,
In the snow-bound silver silence whose cold quells aught but soul,
Has manly hearts with strange desire to lift her icy veil :
The braves still have sought her, and will seek, whoever fail.

If England's flag yet leads the quest, crowding sail close behind
Our Western Brethren give their Stars and Stripes unto the wind ;
On the faint tracks of Red Eric, follow Norsemen of his kin !
And Saxons tough, for Fatherland new conquest keen to win.

On, on, to the weird ice-work, where the winner's prize, sits she ;
And untrod land about her feet, washed by no sailed sea ;
And said God-speed and blessing upon all and every one
Steer north in quest of that White Queen, who still waits to be won !

* *Punch* need hardly remind his readers that the caravan routes in the Desert are bordered by the skeletons of the camels which have sunk under the loads.

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